



Alberta Economic Development

Facts on Alberta

February 2005
Policy and Economic Analysis



FACTS ON ALBERTA



For more information, contact:

**Alberta Economic Development
Policy and Economic Analysis Division**

4th Floor, Commerce Place

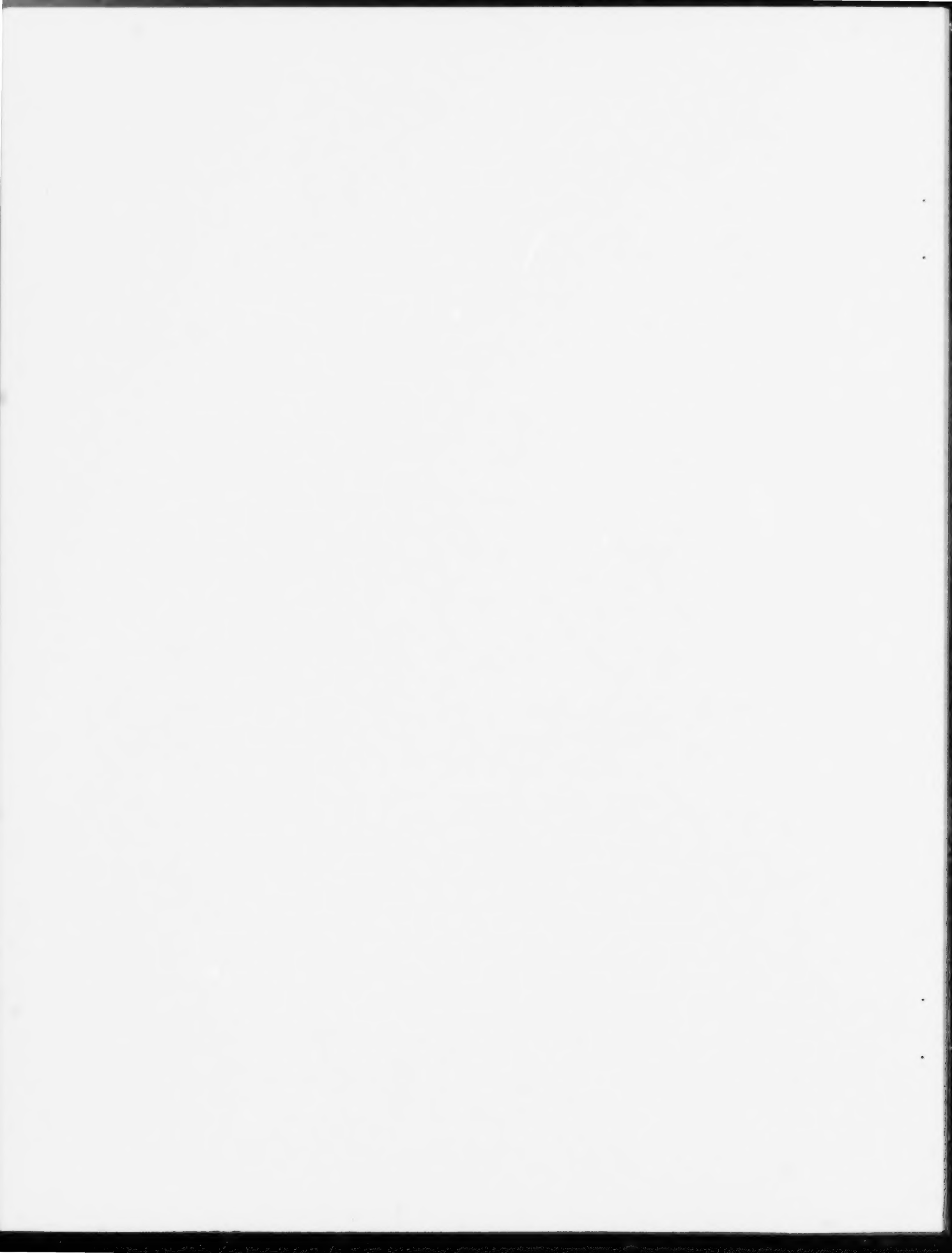
10155 – 102 Street

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5J 4L6

Telephone: (780) 427-6787 Telefax: (780) 422-0061

Website: www.alberta-canada.com

Note: Every attempt was made to use the most verifiable, up-to-date facts. However, as new statistics become available over time, the specific information presented, while still representing a good overall picture, will become less accurate.





POPULATION:	3.2 million (July, 2004)
AREA:	Over 661,000 km ²
MAJOR CITIES: (population)	<i>Edmonton metropolitan area</i> – 1,001,599 (2004) <i>Calgary metropolitan area</i> – 1,037,093 (2004)
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT:	\$170.8 billion (2003, current dollars)
REAL ECONOMIC GROWTH: (constant 1997\$)	2003: 2.7% 2002: 2.4% 2001: 1.6% 2000: 6.1%
ECONOMIC BASE:	<i>Traditional</i> ♦ Oil and Gas ♦ Petro-Chemicals ♦ Agricultural Services ♦ Food and Beverage Processing ♦ Tourism <i>Emerging</i> ♦ Nanotechnology ♦ Biotechnology & Pharmaceuticals ♦ Software Development ♦ Electronics & Microelectronics
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT:	\$42.2 billion (2003)
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:	5.1% (2003) 5.3% (2002)
GOVERNMENT:	The Alberta Government's strategy combines natural advantages with a positive business climate that encourages investment and growth. This includes: ♦ a low tax regime; ♦ streamlined regulations; ♦ a balanced provincial budget; and, ♦ a modern infrastructure of transportation, utilities, education and health.

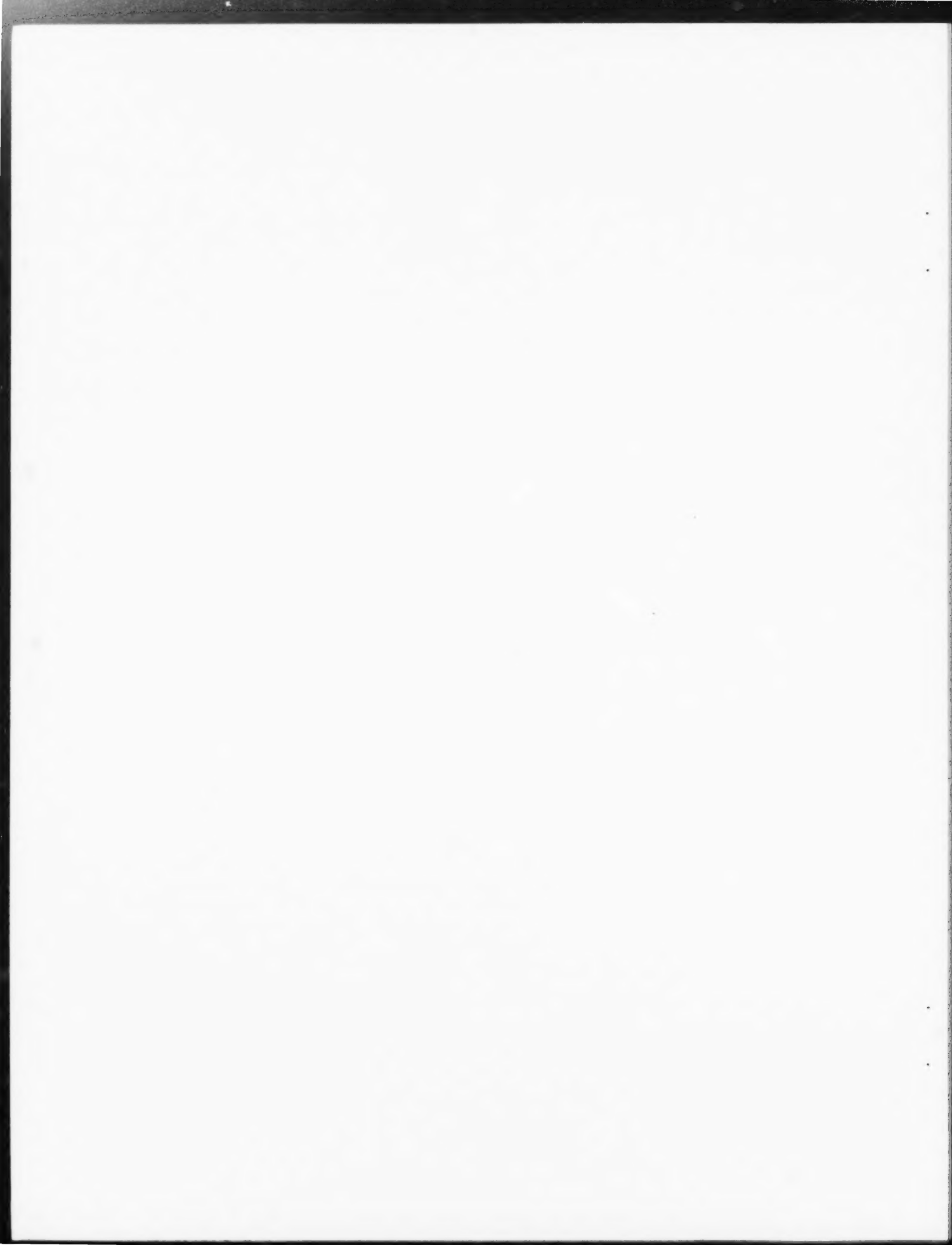


TABLE OF CONTENTS

OVERVIEW	1
• Business Advantage	1
• Lifestyle Advantage	1
STRUCTURE OF THE ALBERTA ECONOMY	2
COST ADVANTAGE.....	4
• Business Cost Comparisons.....	4
TAXATION	8
• Federal and Provincial Taxation.....	8
• Municipal Taxation	9
REAL ESTATE	10
• Industrial Real Estate	10
• Commercial Real Estate.....	11
• Residential Housing	12
LABOUR FORCE.....	13
• Employment	13
• Skilled Labour	14
• Labour Costs.....	15
• Employment Standards	17
PERSONAL TAXATION.....	18
• Interprovincial Tax and Health Care Premium Comparison	20
TRANSPORTATION	21
• Railways	21
• Highways.....	22
• Air Service.....	22
POST SECONDARY EDUCATION	23
• University of Alberta	24
• The University of Calgary	25

• The University of Lethbridge	26
• Athabasca University	26
• Northern Alberta Institute of Technology (NAIT)	27
• Southern Alberta Institute of Technology (SAIT)	27
• Public and Private Colleges.	28
• Educational Support	29
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY	30
• Government Supported Research and Development	30
• University Industry Collaborations	33
• World Class Infrastructure	33
• Technology Commercialization and Development	34
• Research and Development Tax Credits	35
QUALITY OF LIFE	36
• Nature & Tourism	37
• Sports & Fitness	37
• Social & Cultural Activities	37
• Safe Environment	37

OVERVIEW

Business Advantage

Alberta has been blessed with an abundance of natural advantages that have formed the foundation of its thriving economy. The Alberta government has built on this foundation by engineering an economic plan and creating a positive business climate that encourages investment, helps to foster diversification of the economy and allows businesses to compete successfully around the world. The result is one of the most vibrant and competitive economies in North America. Overall, Alberta's open and globally competitive business climate consists of:

- A young, skilled and productive workforce,
- A strong science and technology culture,
- A highly entrepreneurial and competitive business community,
- The lowest overall tax level of any province in Canada, and no sales tax,
- An efficient and modern infrastructure,
- An abundance of natural resources,
- A rich, sustainable environment and an outstanding quality of life,
- A government committed to less regulation,
- A fiscally responsible government.

As a result, over the past twenty years Alberta has had the fastest growing economy in Canada, with growth that averages 3.7% per year. Highlighting Alberta's successes in 2003 are:

- Over \$62.8 billion in international exports of goods and services (2003),
- Manufacturing shipments of \$45.8 billion (2003),
- Over \$96 billion in major capital projects are proposed, announced, under construction or recently completed (November 2004),
- The creation of 47,900 new jobs (2003) and 426,900 between 1993 and 2003.

Lifestyle Advantage

Canada has consistently been rated by the United Nations as one of the top countries in which to live. Similarly, Alberta is known for its unique lifestyle and high standard of living. In particular, Alberta offers:

- Spectacular natural beauty and a clean environment,
- Hundreds of cultural festivals, sporting events, fairs and rodeos,
- Cultural and recreation facilities that include international calibre theatres, concert halls, and sporting venues,
- Major cities and Rocky Mountain national parks (Jasper, Banff & Waterton Lakes) that are recognized as international tourism destinations,
- Safe, modern cities and charming small towns and villages.



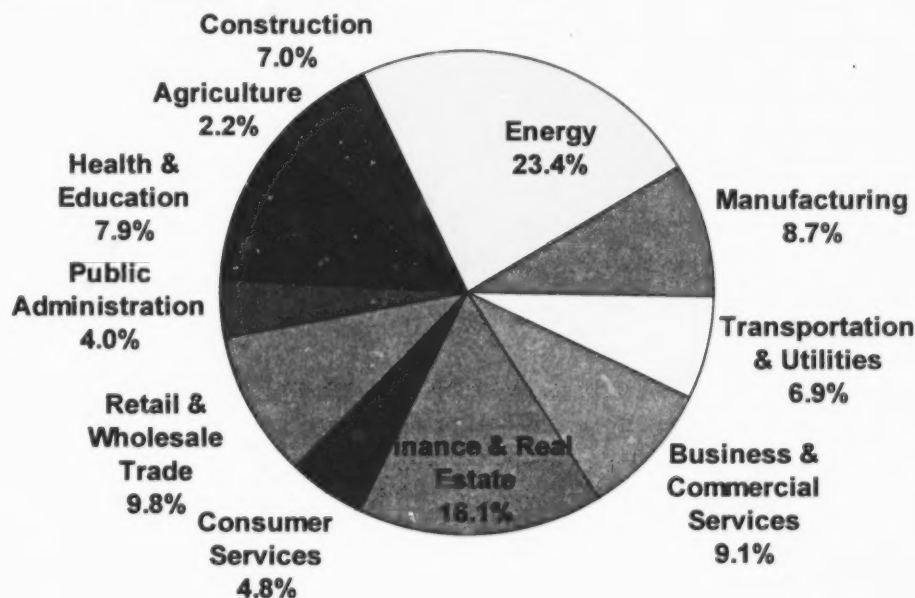
*Alberta's communities offer a diversity of resources and expertise to meet your business needs. To find out more, visit the **Alberta First.Com** website (www.albertafirst.com).*

STRUCTURE OF THE ALBERTA ECONOMY

Alberta's economic climate remains strong despite fluctuating global cycles. An abundance of natural advantages has been the foundation of Alberta's flourishing economy. This, in addition to a positive investment climate has allowed Alberta businesses to compete successfully around the world. Alberta's increasingly diversified economy has translated into a healthy economic performance, even when commodity prices have been unfavorable.

Percentage Distribution of GDP - 2003

Total GDP at Market Prices for 2003: \$170.0 billion



Source: Alberta Finance, 2004

Interprovincial Indicators

Province	Population 2004 (000's)	Unemployment Rate 2003 (%)	GDP* (\$ millions)	Real Economic Growth (% at 1997 Prices)			
				1993 - 2003	2004 (f)	2005 (f)	2006 (f)
Newfoundland	517	16.7	18,268	4.3	1.1	1.0	3.6
Prince Edward Island	138	11.1	3,858	3.2	1.6	1.7	3.2
Nova Scotia	937	9.3	28,912	2.7	1.7	2.6	2.1
New Brunswick	751	10.6	22,452	2.8	1.2	2.9	2.1
Quebec	7,543	9.1	253,657	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.9
Ontario	12,393	7.0	494,501	4.1	2.6	3.3	2.9
Manitoba	1,170	5.0	37,992	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.4
Saskatchewan	995	5.6	36,544	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.2
Alberta	3,202	5.1	170,803	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.1
British Columbia	4,196	8.1	145,500	2.7	3.4	2.9	2.4
Canada	31,946	7.6	1,218,772	3.6	3.0	3.1	2.7

*2003 GDP in current dollars

Source: Statistics Canada, Conference Board of Canada (Fall Outlook 2004)

Alberta Economic Indicators

Indicator	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Y/Y % Change	
						2002	2003
Demographics:							
Population ('000's), as of July 1	2,953.3	3,004.9	3,056.7	3,116.3	3,158.6	1.9%	1.4%
Net international migration	8,101	9,615	13,659	11,217	11,908	-17.9%	6.2%
Net inter-provincial migration	19,692	24,397	24,614	17,883	10,487	-27.3%	-41.4%
Labour Force:							
Employment ('000's)	1,553.3	1,588.2	1,632.1	1,673.8	1,721.7	2.6%	2.9%
Job creation ('000's)	37.9	34.9	43.9	41.7	47.9		
Full Time ('000's)	1,252.6	1,292.2	1,335.4	1,372.0	1,410.0	2.7%	2.8%
Part Time ('000's)	300.6	296.0	296.7	301.9	311.7	1.8%	3.2%
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.7	5.0	4.6	5.3	5.1		
Labour Force ('000's)	1,671.4	1,710.7	1,767.6	1,814.9	1,841.1	2.7%	1.4%
Average Weekly Earnings (\$, incl. overtime)	644.8	664.3	683.4	698.8	708.3	2.3%	1.4%
Wages and salaries (\$ millions)	49,264	54,624	61,355	63,400	65,801	3.3%	3.8%
Gross Domestic Product:							
Gross Domestic Product, nominal (\$ millions)	117,080	144,789	151,306	150,660	170,803	-0.4%	13.4%
Gross Domestic Product, real 1997\$ (millions)	114,227	121,153	123,120	126,114	129,553	2.4%	2.7%
Real GDP growth (%)	1.4	6.1	1.6	2.4	2.7		
Construction:							
Capital investment, construction and machinery & equipment (\$ millions)	30,358	35,908	40,914	41,453	42,160	1.3%	1.7%
Capital investment per capita (\$)	10,280	11,950	13,385	13,310	13,368	-0.6%	0.4%
Capital investment, construction (\$ millions)	20,137	24,459	27,451	27,302	28,312	-0.5%	3.7%
Building permits (\$ millions)	4,802	5,296	5,912	6,847	6,667	15.8%	-2.6%
Housing starts in urban areas (number)	20,216	21,506	24,457	32,728	32,066	33.8%	-2.0%
Housing starts in all areas (number)	25,447	26,266	29,174	38,754	36,171	32.8%	-6.7%
Consumer Spending and Income:							
Retail trade (\$ millions)	29,454	31,738	34,560	37,663	39,367	9.0%	4.5%
Personal income per capita (\$)	27,481	29,649	31,948	32,346	33,083	1.2%	2.3%
Personal disposable income per capita (\$)	20,943	22,559	24,658	25,129	25,654	1.9%	2.1%
New car sales (number)	160,838	175,546	187,863	204,806	194,451	9.0%	-5.1%
MLS, units sold	42,684	43,311	48,989	51,042	51,424	4.2%	0.7%
MLS, average price (\$)	139,621	146,258	153,737	170,253	182,845	10.7%	7.4%
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	113.4	117.4	120.1	124.2	129.7	3.4%	4.4%
Consumer Bankruptcies (number)	8,782	8,847	8,121	8,234	9,160	1.4%	11.2%
International Trade:							
International exports - goods (\$ millions)	34,617	55,343	56,897	48,694	56,600	-14.4%	16.2%
International exports - goods & services (\$ millions)	40,606	61,977	63,573	55,053	62,823	-13.4%	14.1%
Business Entry & Exit:							
Incorporations (number)	24,548	28,971	29,862	30,142	32,569	0.9%	8.1%
Business bankruptcies (number)	1,553	1,710	1,688	1,998	1,636	18.4%	-18.1%
Manufacturing:							
Manufacturing shipments (\$ millions)	37,096	44,430	45,399	43,673	45,838	-3.8%	5.0%
Wholesale:							
Wholesale trade (\$ millions)	30,396	34,414	36,857	38,536	41,486	4.6%	7.7%
Agriculture:							
Farm cash receipts (\$ millions)	6,521	7,563	8,349	8,357	7,014	0.1%	-16.1%

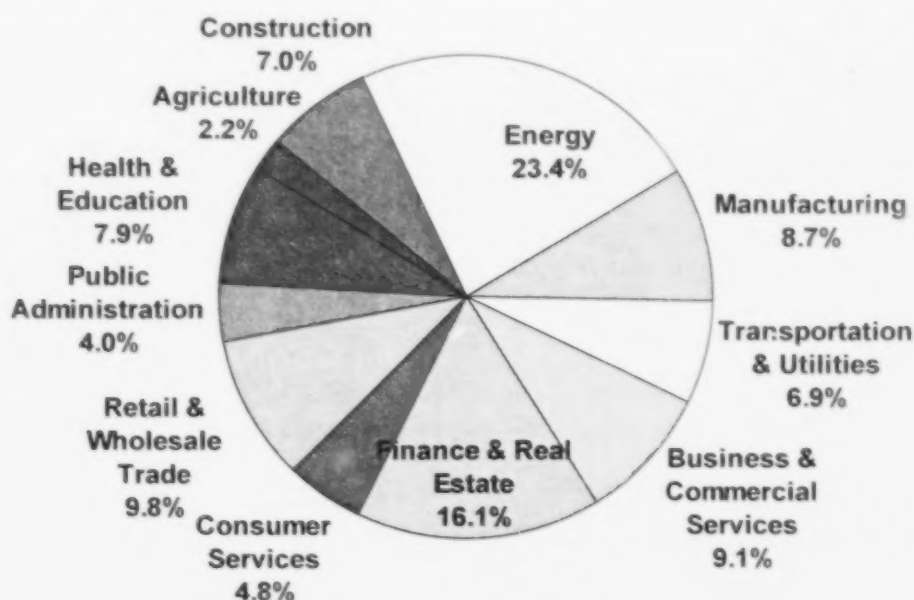
Source: Industry Canada, Alberta Government Services, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Canadian Real Estate Association, Statistics Canada

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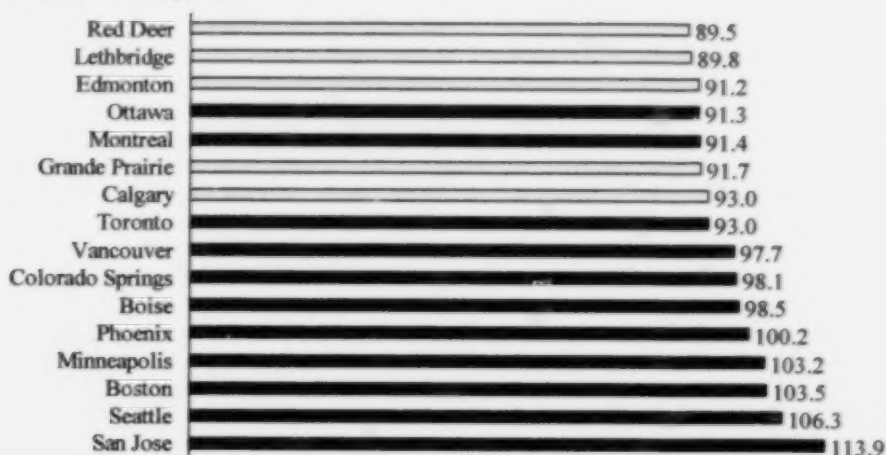
COST ADVANTAGE

Through a combination of low taxes, skilled workforce, and well-established infrastructure, Alberta provides an advantage across all industrial sectors.

The charts below demonstrate the Alberta cost advantage over other jurisdictions and are based on a cost model developed by KPMG. Twenty-seven cost factors, such as labour, capital investment, taxes, transportation and utilities were included. Overall costs are expressed on an index scale where the average U.S. cost equals 100.

Business Cost Comparisons - 2004

Precision Components*

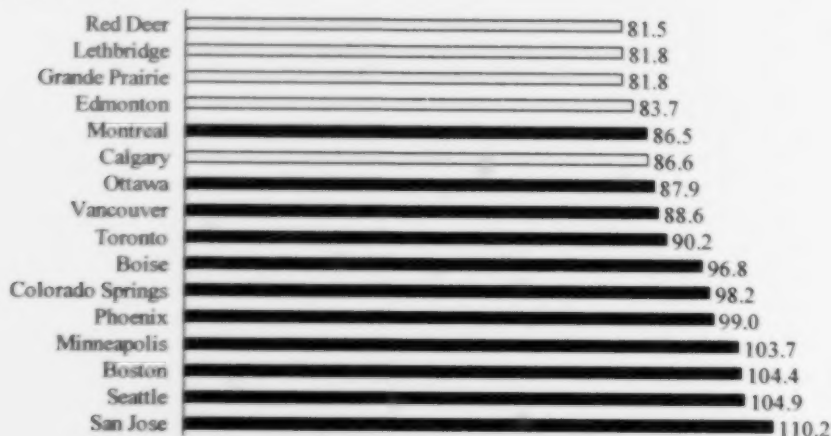


Electronics Assembly*

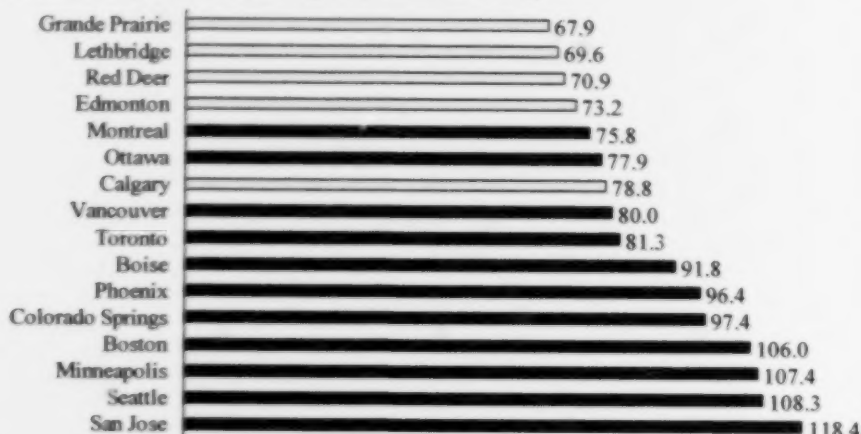


*Source: KPMG Competitive Alternatives (2004)

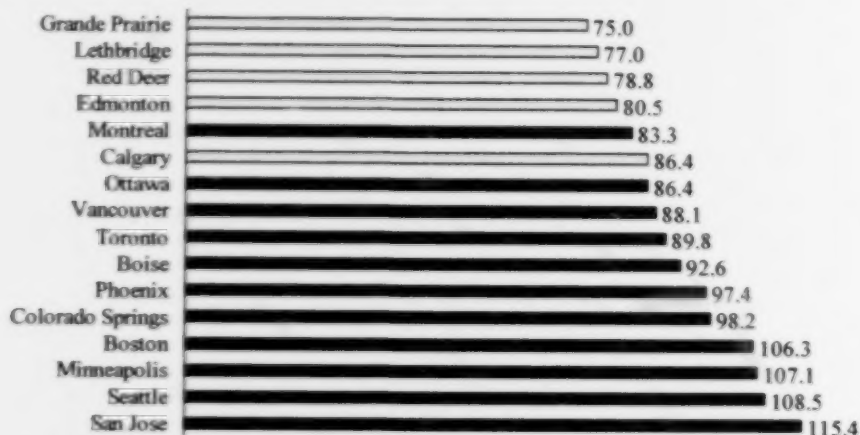
Advanced Software*



Electronic System Development and Testing*

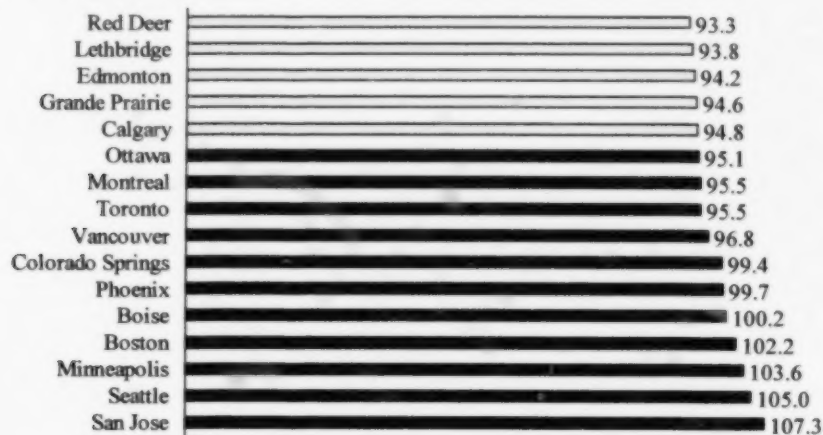


Biomedical R&D*

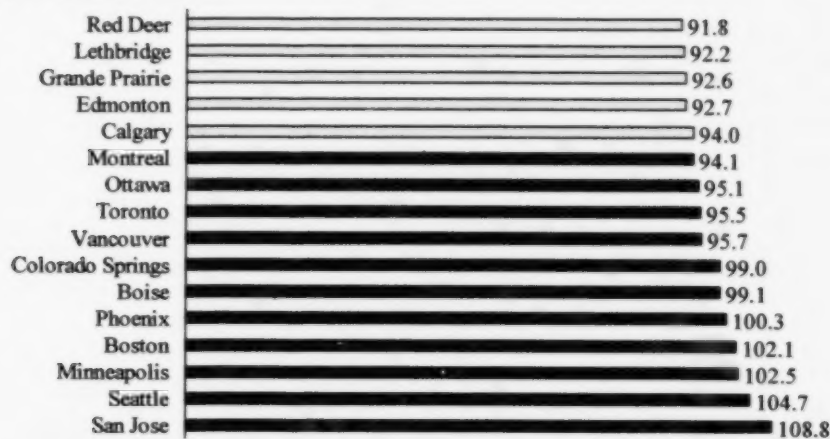


*Source: KPMG Competitive Alternatives (2004)

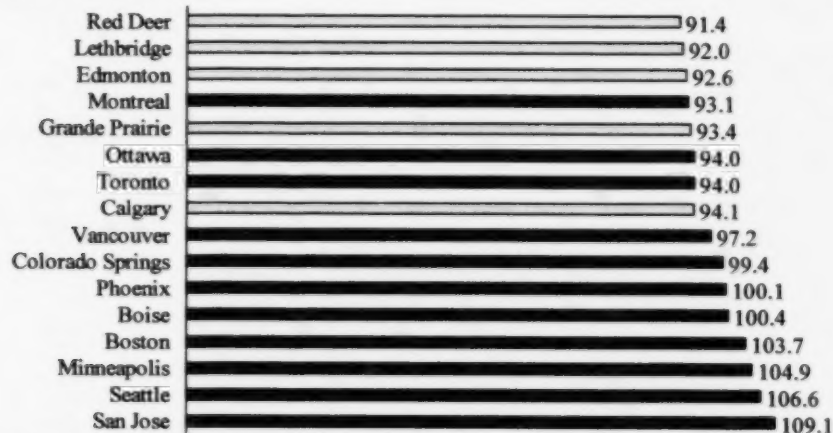
Food Processing*



Pharmaceuticals*

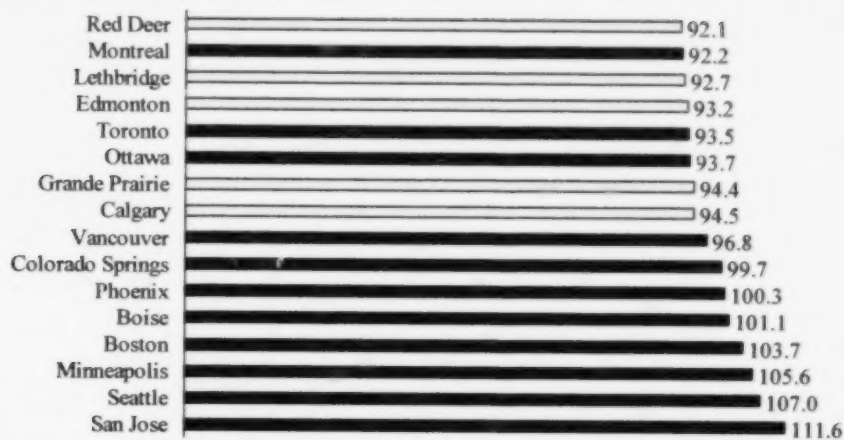


Metal Fabrication*

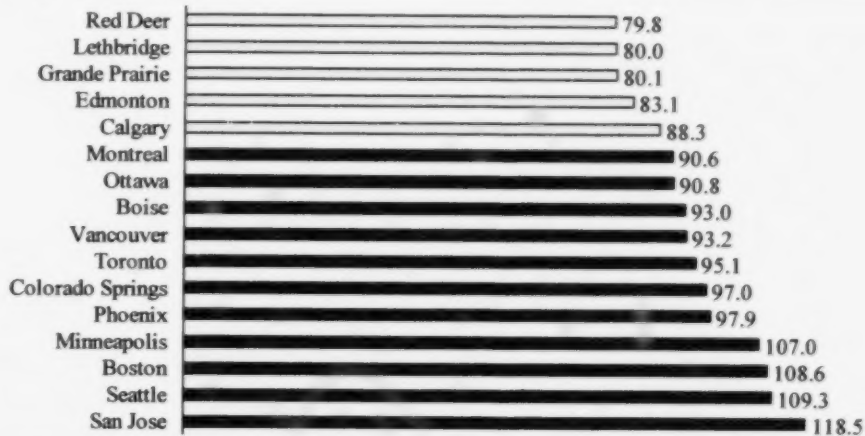


*Source: KPMG Competitive Alternatives (2004)

Plastic Manufacturing*



Corporate Services*



*Source: KPMG Competitive Alternatives (2004)



Competitive Alternatives is the KPMG guide to comparing business costs in North America, Europe, and Asia-Pacific. More information can be found at www.competitivealternatives.com.

TAXATION

Provincial and Federal Taxation

Tax rates in Alberta are among the lowest in Canada, whether you look at personal and corporate income taxes, property taxes or fuel taxes. When this is combined with no general sales tax, payroll or capital tax, individuals and businesses in Alberta pay much less than they would in any other province.

In 2004, the general corporate income tax rate fell from 12.5% to 11.5%, while the small business rate declined from 4.0% to 3.0%. According to Alberta Finance, these cuts will save corporations \$142 million in 2004-05. The province has a goal of lowering the general rate to 8.0% and continues to take steps towards that target as they become affordable.

Provincial Tax Rates

		BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL
Corporate Income Tax											
General Rate	(%)	13.5	11.5*	17.0	15.5	14.0	8.9	13.0	16.0	16.0	14.0
Mfg. & Proc. Rate	(%)	13.5	11.5*	10-17 ¹	15.5	12.0	8.9	13.0	16.0	7.5	5.0
Small Business											
Rate	(%)	4.5	3.0*	5.5	5.0	5.5	8.9	2.5**	5.0	7.5	5.0
Threshold	(\$'000)	300	400	300	360	400	n/a	425**	250	250	250
Capital Tax											
General	(max %)	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6*	-	-
Financial Institutions	(max %)	3.0	-	3.3	3.0	0.9	1.45 ²	3.0	4.0*	5.0	4.0
Health Care Premiums											
Indiv./ family (max)	(\$/month)	54/108	44/88	-	-	37.5 ³	-	-	-	-	-
Employer Payroll Tax	max (%)	-	-	-	4.3	2.0	4.3	-	-	-	4.0
General Sales Tax	(%)	7.5	-	6.0	7.0	8.0	7.5 ^{4,5}	8.0 ⁴	8.0 ⁴	10.0 ⁵	8.0 ⁴
Fuel Tax⁶											
Gasoline	(\$/litre)	14.5	9.0	15.0	11.5	14.7	15.2	14.5	15.5	17.0	16.5
Diesel	(\$/litre)	15.0	9.0	15.0	11.5	14.3	16.2	16.9	15.4	16.5	16.5
Aviation Fuel	(\$/litre)	2.0	1.5 ⁷	3.5	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.5	0.9	0.7	0.7
Rail Diesel	(\$/litre)	3.0	1.5	15.0	6.3	4.5	3.0	4.3	-	-	-
Tobacco Tax	(\$/cm)	35.8	32.0	35.0 ⁹	35.0 ⁹	22.2	20.6	23.5 ⁹	31.04 ⁹	34.9	32.0 ⁹
Hotel Room Tax	(%)	8.0 ¹¹	5.0***	7.0*	7.0	5.0	7.5	8.0	8.0	10.0	8.0

Source: Tax Facts and Figures Canada 2004, PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Alberta Finance.

¹ The general corporate tax rate is reduced by up to 7 points based on the share of a corporation's national manufacturing and processing income allocated to Saskatchewan.

² The Quebec financial institutions capital tax includes the base rate of 1.20% and a compensatory tax of 0.25%.

³ Ontario Health Care premiums will rise to a maximum individual rate of \$75/month in 2005.

⁴ These provinces' sales taxes are harmonized with the federal GST.

⁵ These provinces apply their retail sales tax on the retail price of the good inclusive of GST.

⁶ Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland also apply sales tax on gas and diesel purchases. Gasoline and diesel fuel are subject to a transit levy of 6 cents per litre in Vancouver, 2.5 cents in Victoria and 1.5 cents in Montreal.

⁷ Alberta exempts all international flights from the aviation fuel tax.

⁸ B.C. refunds the aviation fuel tax paid on fuel used in respect of international cargo shipments.

⁹ These provinces apply their retail sales tax on the retail price of the good inclusive of the particular excise tax.

¹⁰ Victoria and Vancouver impose an additional 2% hotel room tax.

¹¹ Plus an additional 1 or 2% municipal/regional district tax in some communities.

* Effective April 1, 2004.

** Effective July 1, 2004

*** Reduced to 4% effective April 1, 2005

Federal Corporate Tax Rates

	Canada (01/2004)	United States (01/2004) ^a
Corporate Income Tax (%)^b		
General Rate	22.12	32.7
Small Business	13.12	31.3
Capital Tax (%)^c	0.2	-
General Sales Tax (%)^d	7.0	-
Social Security^e	4.95 % (max. \$1,831.50 on max. contributory earnings of \$37,000)	6.2% (max. \$5,449.80 on max. contributory earnings of \$87,900)
Employ. Ins./ Unemployment Tax (employer premiums)^f	2.77% (max. \$1,081 on max. insurable earnings of \$39,000)	6.2% (\$434 on taxable wage limit of \$7,000)
Medicare	-	1.45%

Note: amounts in currency of country.

a) U.S. Federal data is as of January 1, 2004. Source: Alberta Finance.

b) **Canada:** Federal small business rate is currently being applied to taxable income up to C\$250,000. This threshold will be increased to C\$300,000 in 2005.

United States: Rates are the average effective rates after provision for deduction of state corporate income tax paid. The small business rate is the effective federal rate at a taxable income of US \$300,000 after deduction of state tax paid.

c) Corporations with taxable capital employed in Canada in excess of C\$50 million are subject to the 0.2% Large Corporations Tax. Elimination of this tax in successive annual reductions to 2008 has been announced.

d) This refundable value-added tax has no net cost once input tax credits (refunds) have been claimed.

e) Represents Canada Pension Plan and U.S. Social Security. In Canada the employers' Canada Pension Plan share is equal to the employees share. The maximum pensionable earnings in Canada are \$40,500. A \$3,500 deduction is applied to calculate the maximum contributory earnings of \$37,000.

f) **Canada:** All rates shown are maximum rates paid by employers at 1.4 times the employee premium and are levied at the federal level only. **United States:** The Statutory Federal rate is 6.2%. Employers can claim a credit against the federal employment insurance tax (FUTA) for contributions paid into state unemployment funds. This credit cannot be more than 5.4% of taxable wages. The FUTA tax rate after the maximum credit is 0.8%.

Municipal Taxation

In Alberta, the assessment of property taxes is based on market value as set out in the Municipal Government Act and Regulations. There are two levies against assessable property in the province: the municipal levy, used to fund municipal services, and the Alberta Education Levy, collected on behalf of the provincial government to help fund education.

All businesses in the cities of Calgary and Edmonton are assessed for business taxation. Business tax is calculated based on the assessed rental value of the premises occupied by the business and multiplied by the tax rate set by the City Councils each year. The business tax for Calgary is 8.93% and for Edmonton is 7.32%.

REAL ESTATE

Industrial Real Estate

Alberta offers an abundance of industrial real estate that is well serviced, competitively priced, and suited to a variety of uses. Edmonton and Calgary have net rental rates that are among the lowest in Canada for major metropolitan areas. Smaller municipalities, such as Lethbridge and Red Deer, have numerous facilities at rates lower than those in the larger cities.

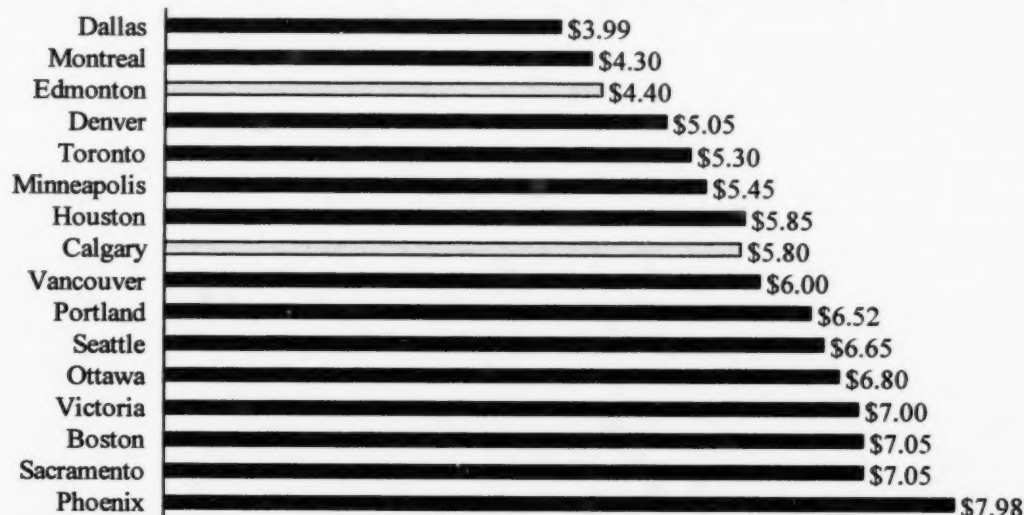
Industrial Triple Net Rent*

	Warehouse / Distribution Space (psf)	Bulk Space (psf)	Flex / Service Space (psf)	Tech / R&D Space (psf)
Calgary	\$5.80	\$5.00	\$7.00	\$8.00
Edmonton	\$4.40	\$4.00	\$5.80	\$7.00
Halifax	\$5.50	\$4.80	\$7.50	\$9.00
Montreal	\$4.30	\$3.80	\$5.50	\$7.30
Ottawa	\$6.80	\$6.50	\$8.50	\$10.00
Regina	\$4.50	N/A	\$7.00	N/A
Toronto	\$5.30	\$5.00	\$7.80	\$8.50
Vancouver	\$6.00	\$5.30	\$8.30	\$9.00
Victoria	\$7.00	N/A	\$9.00	\$12.00

Source: Colliers International, North America Industrial Real Estate Highlights, 3rd Quarter 2004

*Triple Net Rent includes rent (annual) payable to the landlord and does not include additional expenses such as taxes, insurance, maintenance, janitorial and utilities.

Warehouse / Distribution Space – Triple Net Rent Per Square Foot (psf)



Source: Colliers International, North America Industrial Real Estate Highlights, 3rd Quarter 2004

*Triple Net Rent includes rent (annual) payable to the landlord and does not include additional expenses such as taxes, insurance, maintenance, janitorial and utilities.

Canadian Dollar = \$1.33US

Commercial Real Estate

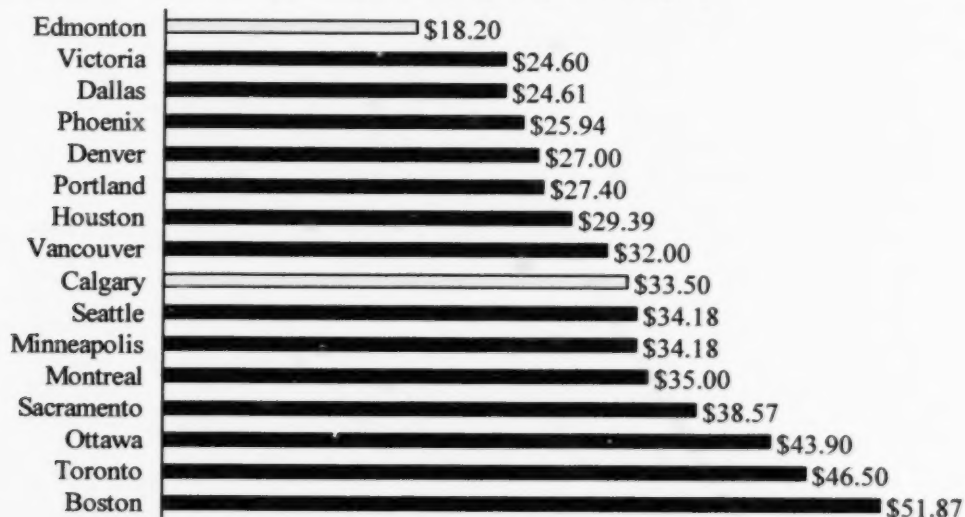
Calgary has the second most head offices in Canada, while Edmonton is the location of most of Alberta's provincial and federal government offices. Office occupancy costs for both cities have consistently been among the lowest, compared to other major metropolitan areas in Canada.

Downtown Class 'A' Office Space Tax & Operating Costs* (psf)



Source: Colliers International, Canadian Real Estate Review 2003-2004

Downtown Class 'A' Office Space Occupancy Costs* (psf)



Source: Colliers International, North America Office Real Estate Highlights, 3rd Quarter 2004

*Includes all costs associated with occupying a full floor in the mid-rise portion of a Class 'A' building inclusive of taxes, insurance, maintenance, janitorial, and utilities.

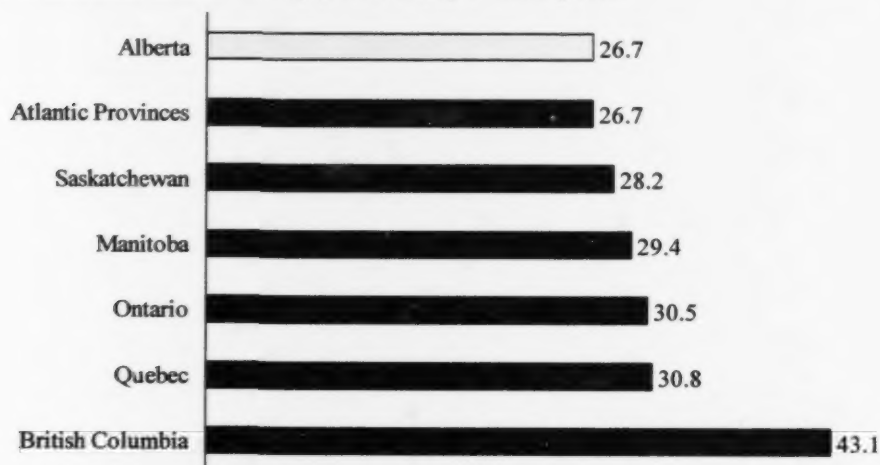
Canadian Dollar = \$1.33US

Residential Housing

Alberta remains one of the most affordable housing markets in Canada. According to RBC Financial, Alberta is tied with the Atlantic Provinces for having the lowest proportion of pre-tax income required to service the cost of mortgage payments, property taxes and utilities on a detached bungalow.

Home Ownership: Provincial Affordability Comparisons

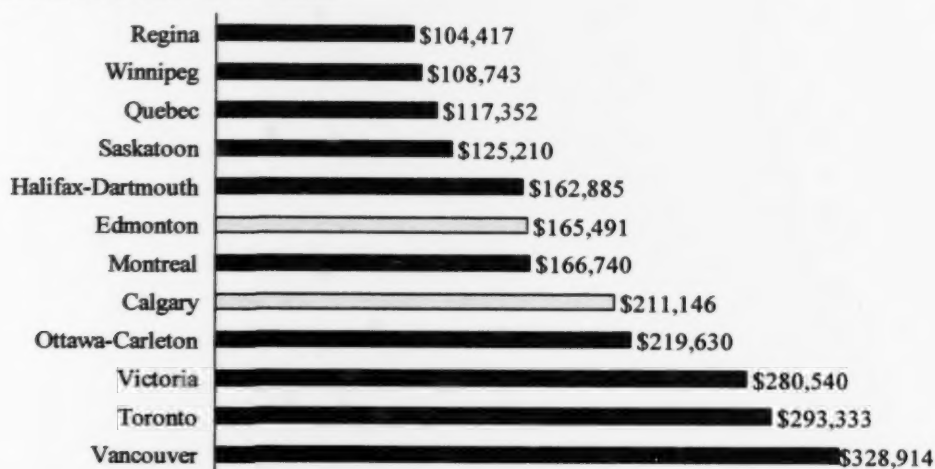
% of household income taken up (before tax) by ownership costs



Source: RBC Financial, August 2004

The average house price in Edmonton and Calgary is approximately 35% to 50% lower than in Toronto and Vancouver.

Average House Price – 2003



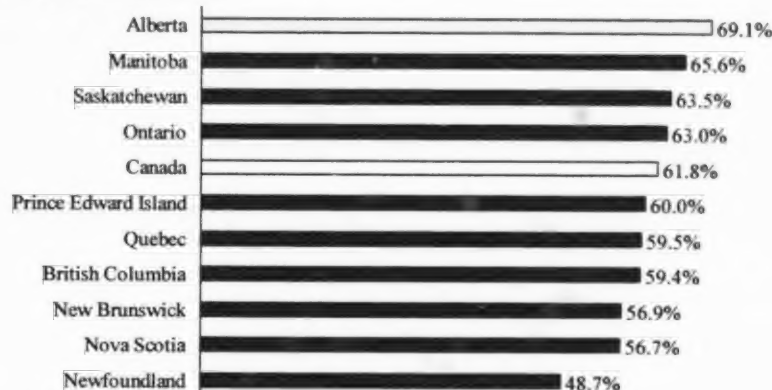
Source: Canadian Real Estate Association, Alberta Economic Development

LABOUR FORCE

Employment

In 2003, Alberta had the highest labour force participation rate among the provinces at 73.4%, 5.9% higher than the national average. Alberta also had the highest employment rate among the provinces in 2003 at 69.6%.

Employment Rate



Source: Labour Force Historical Review, 2003, Statistics Canada

In 2003, Alberta had the second lowest unemployment rate in Canada at 5.1%, well below the national average of 7.6%. At the same time, the number of people employed in Alberta grew by 2.7% or by 47,900 jobs. Between 1993 and 2003, 426,900 jobs were created in Alberta.

Employment By Industry

Sector	'000
Agriculture	68.2
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	103.8
Utilities	13.6
Construction	144.2
Manufacturing	147.8
Trade	264.0
Transportation and warehousing	94.7
Fin., insurance, real estate and leasing	87.0
Professional, scientific and tech. services	118.5
Business, bld. & other support services	63.6
Educational services	108.3
Health care and social assistance	161.2
Information, culture and recreation	71.7
Accommodation and food services	121.6
Other services	80.4
Public administration	73.1
All industries	1,721.7

Source: Labour Force Historical Review, 2003, Statistics Canada

Employment by Occupation

Occupation	'000
Management occupations	140.6
Business, finance and administrative occupations	299.6
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	118.6
Health occupations	84.2
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	107.2
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	43.5
Sales and service occupations	434.3
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	287.4
Occupations unique to primary industry	113.7
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	92.6
All occupations	1,721.7

Alberta's overall unionization is estimated at 24.2%, which is among the lowest in Canada. However, it is the public sector (public administration, education and health) that makes up the bulk of this rate. The unionization rate in the private sector is 12.7%. Over the past 5 years, Alberta's person-days lost due to labour disputes was the second lowest in Canada. In 2003, the estimated number of person-days lost to labour disputes averaged 0.07 days per 10,000 worked, compared to the Canadian average of 5.3 days per 10,000 worked.

Estimated Union Coverage, 2003 Annual Averages

Sector	Total Employees ('000)	Unionized Employees ('000)	Percent Union Members
Accommodation & Food Services	110.9	3.5	3.2%
Agriculture, Energy & Other Primary	108.8	10.7	9.8%
Business and other support services	47.8	5.2	10.9%
Construction	97.5	21.7	22.3%
Education	102.6	70.6	68.8%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	70.9	3.0	4.2%
Health & Social Services	142.0	71.2	50.1%
Information, Culture and Recreation	62.1	11.6	18.7%
Manufacturing	138.7	28.1	20.3%
Other Services	58.4	4.7	8.0%
Professional & Technical Services	75.0	2.8	3.7%
Public Administration	73.1	48.4	66.2%
Trade	237.0	28.8	12.2%
Transportation & Warehousing	75.2	25.4	33.8%
Utilities	13.6	6.0	44.1%
Private Sector Rate	1133.0	143.7	12.7%
Public Sector Rate	280.7	198.0	70.5%
All Industries	1413.6	341.7	24.2%

Source: Labour Force Historical Review, 2003, Statistics Canada

Skilled Labour

Alberta's labour force consists of over 1.8 million well-educated workers. In 2003, 57.9% of the labour force, 25 years of age and older, reported holding a university degree, post-secondary diploma or certificate. In addition, Alberta has the highest workforce participation rate at 73.4%, compared to the national average of 67.5%.

Educational Attainment of Labour Force (25 years and older), Annual Averages

Educational Level	NF	PEI	NS	NB	PQ	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	CAN
0 - 8 years	5.6%	5.4%	3.1%	5.5%	6.0%	3.1%	4.2%	3.8%	2.7%	2.1%	3.8%
Some high school	11.2%	14.2%	11.8%	10.1%	11.0%	8.3%	12.2%	11.4%	9.7%	8.0%	9.5%
High school graduate	15.5%	17.2%	15.3%	23.2%	16.3%	20.8%	22.1%	22.4%	21.5%	21.4%	19.8%
Some post-secondary education	6.0%	6.6%	7.1%	6.5%	6.1%	7.6%	8.0%	7.4%	8.2%	10.4%	7.6%
Post-secondary certificate or diploma	47.0%	38.5%	40.5%	37.5%	38.4%	33.9%	33.6%	37.4%	37.1%	34.3%	35.9%
University degree	14.7%	18.1%	22.3%	17.1%	22.1%	26.4%	19.8%	17.5%	20.8%	23.8%	23.4%

Source: Labour Force Historical Review, 2003, Statistics Canada

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Health & Social Services	142.0	71.2	50.1%
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Manufacturing	138.7	28.1	20.3%
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High school graduate	15.5%	17.2%	15.3%	23.2%	16.3%	20.8%	22.1%	22.4%	21.5%	21.4%	19.8%
Some post-secondary education	6.0%	6.6%	7.1%	6.5%	6.1%	7.6%	8.0%	7.4%	8.2%	10.4%	7.6%
Post-secondary certificate or diploma	47.0%	38.5%	40.5%	37.5%	38.4%	33.9%	33.6%	37.4%	37.1%	34.3%	35.9%
University degree	14.7%	18.1%	22.3%	17.1%	22.1%	26.4%	19.8%	17.5%	20.8%	23.8%	23.4%

Source: Labour Force Historical Review, 2003, Statistics Canada

In 2003, Alberta's economic productivity was higher than any other province's. Total value added per hour in Alberta was 7.7% higher than the Canadian average. The only other province to exceed the Canadian average of 100% was Ontario with 104.4%. Alberta's manufacturing sector also has the highest productivity of all provinces, partly because of the high productivity of the chemical, machinery and food processing industries. On a per capita basis, Alberta had the highest worker productivity in 2003.

Productivity By Province

Province	Productivity (GDP/Capita) 2003*	Productivity Growth Rate 1993-2003**
Alberta	\$54,075	1.31
Ontario	\$40,346	1.80
Canada	\$38,495	1.67
Saskatchewan	\$36,749	2.04
Newfoundland	\$35,243	2.42
British Columbia	\$35,041	1.33
Quebec	\$33,856	1.60
Manitoba	\$32,708	1.76
Nova Scotia	\$30,883	1.34
New Brunswick	\$29,900	1.73
Prince Edward Island	\$28,106	0.99

*Source: Statistics Canada, Alberta Economic Development

**Source: Centre for the Study of Living Standards

Labour Costs

Alberta labour costs are competitive nationally and with the US. When fringe benefits, particularly medical insurance costs, are added to US wages, Alberta's wage costs are much lower than in the United States.

Occupation	Average Hourly Wage (\$Cdn)*
Manager - Financial	29.78
Manager - Manufacturing	28.12
Supervisor - General Office	24.06
Bookkeeper	17.00
Oil & Gas Drilling Labourer	16.75
Heavy Equipment Operator	19.26
Electrician (not industrial)	24.02
Welder	21.12
Carpenter	19.20
Secretary (general office)	17.93
Retail Sales Person	12.93
Civil Engineer	34.01

* Based on 3 years experience

Source: Alberta 2003 Wage Survey

Technician/Technologists (2003)	Average Salary (\$Cdn)**
Computer (hardware/networking)	36,166
Computer (software/applications)	41,320
Drafting / Engineering Design	36,290
Electrical	40,714
Electronics	37,927
Instrumentation	42,132
Manufacturing	35,833
Petroleum / Hydrocarbon	45,572
Telecommunications	34,763

** Junior level - approximately 2 years experience

Source: Alberta Society of Engineering Technologists 2003

Salaries in Canada and the United States - 2004 (\$Cdn)

Information Technology Professionals	Canada	United States*
<i>Technical Services, Help Desk & Technical Support</i>		
Systems Administrator	\$47,750 - 69,000	\$66,850 - 96,600
<i>Applications Development</i>		
Systems Analyst	\$61,000 - 84,750	\$85,400 - 118,650
Programmer/Analyst	\$50,760 - 80,250	\$71,050 - 112,350
<i>Software Development</i>		
Developer	\$54,250 - 88,750	\$75,950 - 124,250
<i>Internet & E-Commerce</i>		
Internet Developer	\$51,000 - 72,500	\$71,400 - 101,500
<i>Networking/Telecommunications</i>		
Telecommunications Specialist	\$47,000 - 67,000	\$65,800 - 93,800
Network Architect	\$71,250 - 104,250	\$99,750 - 145,950

Based on US\$=C\$1.40

Source RHI Consulting - 2004 Salary Guide

Minimum Wage

BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	PEI	NF
\$8.00	\$5.90*	\$6.65	\$7.25	\$7.45	\$7.60	\$6.30	\$6.50	\$6.80	\$6.25

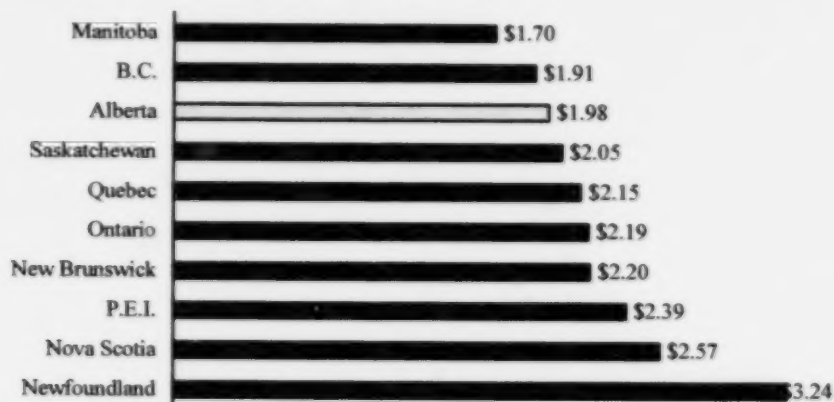
*Alberta's minimum wage will increase to \$7.00, as of September 1, 2005.

Source: Human Resources Development Canada, June 2005

The Alberta Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) has taken major steps over the past several years to improve operations and reduce accident claims. The average actual premium rate in 2003 was \$1.89 per \$100 of insurable earnings. Alberta's 2004 estimated rate of \$1.98 per \$100 of insurable earnings is the third lowest of all provinces after Manitoba and BC.

Workers Compensation Board Premiums

Average Premium Rate (Per \$100 Payroll, \$Cdn)*



Source: Association of Worker's Compensation Boards of Canada

*Provisional as of January 1, 2004

Employment Standards

The majority of employees in Alberta are covered by the *Employment Standards Code*, a Statute of the Province of Alberta, which establishes minimum employment standards for employers and employees in the workforce. The code creates minimum standards in areas such as:

1. Hours of work, payment of earnings and overtime pay
 - In general, the maximum workday is 12 hours long.
 - An employer must allow employees at least one day of rest each week. Employees cannot be required to work more than 24 consecutive days unless the period is followed by at least four consecutive days of rest.
 - Employees must be paid at least once a month.
 - Hours over eight in a day and/or 44 in a week are considered overtime. Overtime is paid at 1.5 times the regular wage. Employers and employees may enter into a written overtime agreement. With the agreement, instead of overtime pay, employees receive time off with regular pay equal to the number of overtime hours worked.
2. Vacation and vacation pay
 - Entitlement of 2 weeks after 12 months of employment.
 - Entitlement of 3 weeks after 5 years of employment.
3. Minimum wage rate
 - \$5.90 per hour
4. General holidays and general holiday pay
 - In Alberta, the following are general holidays: New Year's Day; Alberta Family Day; Good Friday; Victoria Day; Canada Day; Labour Day; Thanksgiving Day; Remembrance Day; Christmas Day; and any other day designated by the employer.
5. Minimum termination notice requirements that employers must give
 - one week – for employment of more than three months, but less than two years
 - two weeks – for employment of two years, but less than four years,
 - four weeks – for employment of four years, but less than six years,
 - five weeks – for employment of six years, but less than eight years,
 - six weeks – for employment of eight years, but less than 10 years,
 - eight weeks – for employment of 10 years or more,
 - or the wages the employee would have earned for the applicable period of notice.
6. Parental benefits
 - A birth mother will be able to take up to 52 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave from employment made up of 15 weeks maternity leave and 37 weeks of parental leave.
 - Fathers and/or adoptive parents are also eligible for 37 weeks of unpaid, job-protected parental leave. Adoptive parents can take parental leave regardless of the age of the adopted child.
 - Parental leave may be taken entirely by one of the parents or can be shared between both parents, but the total cannot exceed 37 weeks.

PERSONAL TAXATION

"...with a 10% single-rate personal income tax (implemented in 2001), the highest basic personal tax exemption, the lowest fuel taxes, and no sales tax, Alberta imposes the lowest overall tax burden of all provinces on its residents." - the Dominion Bond Rating Service

The savings gained when the single-rate system was implemented will continue to be protected in 2004 by indexing the tax system for inflation. As a result, the basic, spousal and eligible dependant amounts will rise by 6% to \$14,337. Other credits will rise as well. Indexing will save Albertans approximately \$150 million in 2004.

Alberta's low personal income taxes allow people to spend or invest more of their own money according to their wishes. Alberta's low top marginal tax rate rewards the efforts of Albertans and attracts skilled workers from around the world, further fueling an already dynamic economy. Lower income Albertans benefit from the highest exemptions in Canada — at least 68% higher than in any other province.

2004 Personal Taxable Income Brackets and Rates by Province*

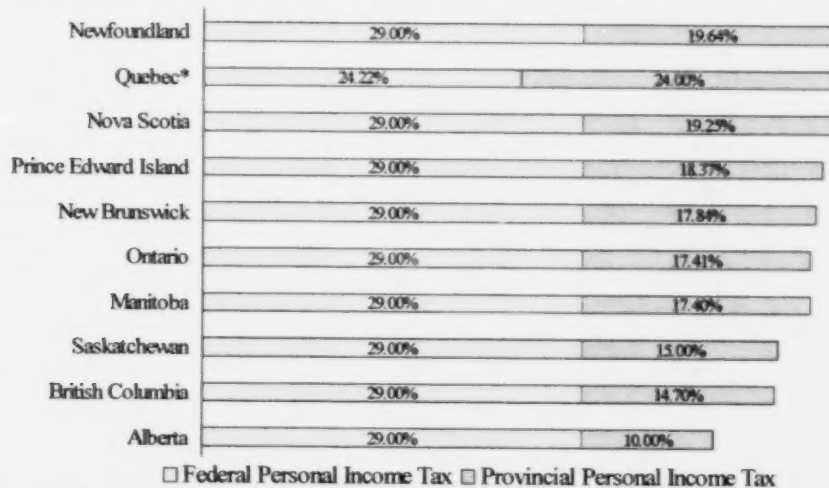
	Basic Amount ¹	Basic Brackets and Rates (rates apply starting at the brackets shown)					Surtax thresholds and Rates ²	
Alberta	\$14,337	\$0 10%					N/A	
British Columbia	\$8,523	\$0 6.05%	\$32,476 9.15%	\$64,954 11.70%	\$74,575 13.70%	\$90,555 14.70%		
Manitoba	\$7,634	\$0 10.90%	\$30,544 14.00%	\$65,000 17.40%				
New Brunswick	\$7,756	\$0 9.68%	\$32,183 14.82%	\$64,368 16.52%	\$104,648 17.84%			
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$7,410	\$0 10.57%	\$29,590 16.16%	\$59,180 18.02%			\$7,032 (\$58,597) 9.00%	
Nova Scotia	\$7,231	\$0 8.79%	\$29,590 14.95%	\$59,180 16.67%	\$93,000 17.50%		\$10,000 (\$80,841) 10.00%	
Ontario	\$8,044	\$0 6.05%	\$33,375 9.15%	\$66,752 11.16%			\$3,856 (\$58,768) \$4,864 (\$69,238) 20.00% Additional 36%	
Prince Edward Island	\$7,412	\$0 9.80%	\$30,754 13.80%	\$61,509 16.70%			\$5,200 (\$51,859) 10.00%	
Quebec	\$6,275 ³	\$0 16.00%	\$27,635 20.00%	\$55,280 24.00%			N/A	
Saskatchewan	\$8,264	\$0 11.00%	\$36,155 13.00%	\$103,300 15.00%				

*Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers Tax Facts and Figures for Individuals and Corporations, Canada 2004: www.pwc.com/ca

1. Basic personal credits eliminate tax on the amounts of taxable income shown in this column.
2. Surtax rates apply to provincial tax above provincial surtax thresholds. Figures in brackets are the taxable income levels that correspond to the thresholds, assuming only the basic personal credit is claimed.
3. Quebec's basic amount is \$9,200 under the simplified tax system.

In Alberta a typical working individual can make about \$15,200 before paying any provincial income tax. A typical working family with two children can make about \$35,700 before paying any provincial income taxes, as the Alberta Family Employment Tax Credit offsets any taxes paid up to that income level. Further, since the basic and spousal exemptions are worth the same amount, the system does not discriminate between one-income and two-income families.

Top Marginal Effective Personal Income Tax Rates** - 2004



Source: Tax Facts and Figures Canada 2004, PricewaterhouseCoopers.

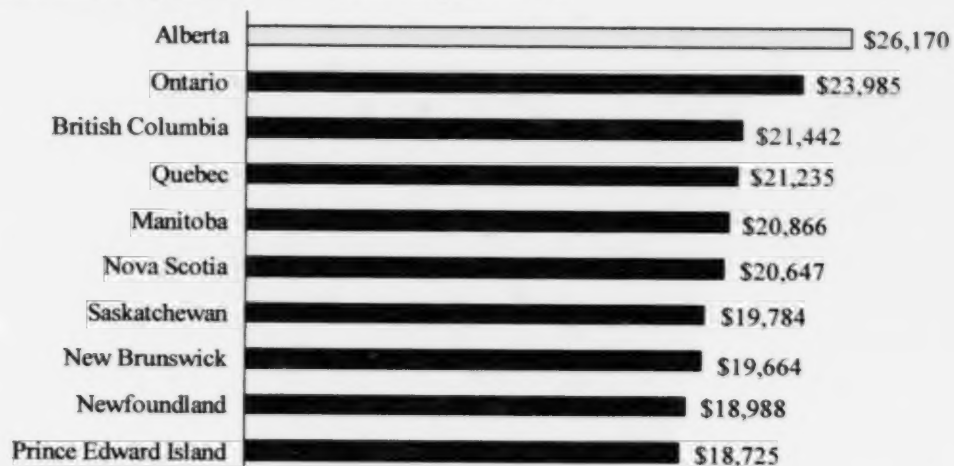
*Federal tax payable has been reduced by the 16.5% abatement for Quebec taxpayers.

** Includes surtaxes.

Rates for other provinces known as of February 27, 2004.

Over the past six years, Albertans have enjoyed the highest personal income per capita. This is due, in part, to the province's low tax environment.

Personal Disposable Income Per Capita - 2003



Source Statistics Canada

Interprovincial Tax And Health Care Premium Comparison

Alberta's overall personal taxes are the lowest in Canada. As the following charts demonstrate, families pay less tax in Alberta than in any other province. Based on a two-income family earning \$60,000, Albertans pay \$2,425 less in taxes than residents of Quebec and \$638 less than residents of Ontario.

Employment Income of \$30,000 – One Income Family with Two Children (\$)

	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	PEI	NF
Provincial Income Tax	299	(840)	534	515	(380)	769	1,089	976	1,112	1,441
Provincial Sales Tax	702	-	544	810	982	1,297	1,032	1,052	1,242	1,244
Health Care Premium	583	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll Tax	-	-	-	226	273	636	-	-	-	179
Fuel Tax	435	270	450	345	441	456	435	465	420	495
Tobacco Tax	895	800	800	775	493	515	588	651	748	750
Total Provincial Tax	2,914	431	2,328	2,671	1,809	2,135	3,144	3,144	3,522	4,109

Employment Income of \$60,000 – Two Income Family with Two Children (\$)

	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	PEI	NF
Provincial Income Tax	1,896	1,971	2,936	3,106	1,478	2,089	3,182	3,065	3,312	3,645
Provincial Sales Tax	1,031	-	788	1,167	1,426	1,834	1,515	1,542	1,819	1,829
Health Care Premium	972	792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll Tax	-	-	-	452	547	1,271	-	-	-	357
Fuel Tax	653	405	675	518	662	684	653	698	630	743
Tobacco Tax	895	800	800	775	493	515	588	651	748	750
Total Provincial Tax	5,447	3,968	5,199	6,018	4,606	6,393	5,938	5,956	6,509	7,324

Employment Income of \$100,000 – Two Income Family with Two Children (\$)

	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	PEI	NF
Provincial Income Tax	4,556	5,264	6,873	7,681	4,559	8,455	7,508	7,185	7,516	8,556
Provincial Sales Tax	1,582	-	1,185	1,740	2,149	2,637	2,269	2,315	2,732	2,723
Health Care Premium	972	792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll Tax	-	-	-	754	911	2,119	-	-	-	596
Fuel Tax	653	405	675	518	662	684	653	698	630	743
Tobacco Tax	895	800	800	775	493	515	588	651	748	750
Total Provincial Tax	8,658	7,261	9,533	11,468	8,774	14,410	11,018	10,849	11,626	13,368

Source: Alberta Finance

Calculations are based on other provinces' tax parameters known as of February 27, 2004.

Assumptions:

- Business is assumed to bear between 25% and 60% of the provincial sales tax, depending upon the provincial tax regime.
- Health care insurance premiums are net of premium subsidies.
- In provinces that impose payroll taxes, 75% is assumed to be borne by employees and 25% by employers. The same 75/25 split is assumed for the net health care insurance premiums.
- Fuel tax is based on estimated consumption of 3,000 litres per year for one-income families and 4,500 litres for two-income families.
- Tobacco tax is based on estimated consumption of 100 packs per adult per year.
- RRSP/RPP contributions of \$1,000, \$7,800 and \$13,500 are included in the calculation of personal income tax for the \$30,000, \$60,000 and \$100,000 families, respectively.
- For two-income families, income and RRSP/RPP contributions are split 60/40 between the two spouses.
- The children in each family are assumed to be 6 and 12 years old.

TRANSPORTATION

Alberta's transportation infrastructure plays a critical role in the province's economy. The province's strength as a major exporter of primary commodities and manufactured products to the global marketplace is supported by a highly efficient and competitive transportation and logistics system.

Alberta has emerged as the western North American warehouse and distribution hub for Canada and the Pacific Northwest region of the United States. Alberta is the only western province that offers overnight, or less than 24-hour delivery service to all of western Canada and the U.S. Pacific Northwest. With direct connections to two of North America's largest highway trade corridors, quick and efficient access to the southern U.S. and Mexican markets is available.



Distances to Major Markets (kilometers)

<u>Canada</u>	<u>Edmonton</u>	<u>Calgary</u>
Montreal	3,551	3,582
Regina	780	758
Saskatoon	523	610
Toronto	3,356	3,387
Vancouver	1,189	957
Winnipeg	1,295	1,326
<u>United States</u>	<u>Edmonton</u>	<u>Calgary</u>
Chicago	2,610	2,553
Dallas	3,175	2,991
Denver	2,045	1,765
Detroit	3,035	2,978
Los Angeles	2,745	2,460
Minneapolis	2,228	1,920
Portland	1,521	1,252
San Francisco	2,380	2,111
Seattle	1,298	1,067

Source: Household Goods Carrier's Bureau - Mileage Guide

Railways

Two transcontinental railway companies, Canadian National (CN) and Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), service Alberta. Both companies provide highly efficient and competitive service in the movement of export commodities such as petrochemicals, forest products, grain, coal, fertilizers and sulphur to major ports, and throughout the U.S. and Mexico. A modern network of intermodal terminals is strategically located at Vancouver, Prince Rupert, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Thunder Bay, Dryden, Toronto, Montreal, Moncton and Halifax for movement of containerized cargo to the United States and international markets.

Highways

Alberta has more than 30,800 km of provincial highways that form an extensive network throughout the province. First class arterial roads and highways connect Alberta to the North American highway system. Primary highways in the province have good pavement conditions and support high load limits and truck dimensions. Alberta is enhancing its section of the Canada, America and Mexico (CanaMex) Trade Corridor that will link the Alaska Highway to Interstate Route 15 at the Montana border. The CanaMex Trade Corridor will link Canada, Mexico and the United States and stretch from Anchorage, Alaska to Mexico City, Mexico. Full implementation will lead to the harmonization of truck weights and dimensions and will facilitate the movement of higher payloads, increase efficiencies and reduce transportation costs.

Air Service

Two world-class airports, located at Calgary and Edmonton, service Alberta. These airports have 24-hour cargo services, modern cargo terminals and U.S. pre-clearance facilities. They are used by major international airlines and provide direct passenger and cargo services to many North American and international destinations. They are also the major gateways to northern Canada.

Calgary International Airport, which serves as the hub for air traffic in the prairies, has the largest civil aviation runway in Canada measuring 3,863 metres. It is Canada's fourth busiest airport by passenger volume, handling over 8.6 million passengers annually. Since 1992, passenger traffic has almost doubled. Calgary International Airport is the only Canadian airport strategically located on the cross roads of the TransCanada (east-west) and CanaMex (north-south) Highways.

The Edmonton International Airport is Canada's most northerly 24-hour international airport. It is the second largest airport in Canada measured by landmass, comprising an area of over 7,000 acres. Annual passenger movement is upwards of 3.8 million, making Edmonton International Airport Canada's fifth busiest airport. Strategically located, Edmonton International Airport is conveniently situated adjacent to the major highway linking Edmonton and Calgary; near the Yellowhead TransCanada Highway that connects Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Vancouver; and near Via Rail's Transcontinental "Canadian" route.

Alberta has regional airports in Grande Prairie, Peace River, Fort McMurray, High Level, Red Deer, Lloydminster, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat.

For more information
about Alberta's
international airports:



www.calgaryairport.com



www.edmontonairports.com

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

Albertans are among the best-educated people in North America. In 2003, 57.9% of the labour force, 25 years of age and older, reported holding a university degree, or post-secondary diploma or certificate.

About 245,600 full- and part-time students are enrolled in the public post-secondary education system. Alberta's four universities have over 104,500 full- and part-time students in total. In addition, Alberta has over 40,000 registered apprentices in 51 trades.

Alberta's publicly funded post-secondary education system has a total of 24 institutions, including four universities, two technical institutes, 14 public colleges, three private (but publicly funded) university colleges, and the Banff Centre. The combination of these facilities helps to provide one of the most highly educated workforces in North America.

Unduplicated Student Headcounts and Full Load Equivalents by Sector and Institution

Publicly Funded Post Secondary Institutions: 2002-2003

	Full Time Students	Part Time Students	Total Students	Full Load Equivalents (FLEs)
University of Alberta	30,963	6,220	37,183	29,426.6
University of Calgary	25,085	7,284	32,369	23,912.6
University of Lethbridge	7,087	1,219	8,306	6,190.0
Athabasca University	3,484	23,156	26,640	5,153.8
University Total	66,619	37,879	104,498	64,683.0
Alberta College of Art and Design	1,057	308	1,365	900.2
Bow Valley College	3,727	7,199	10,926	3,966.9
Fairview College	1,513	3,204	4,717	1,079.8
Grande Prairie Regional College	1,771	777	2,548	1,567.5
Grant MacEwan College	11,492	7,625	19,117	10,585.7
Keyano College	1,719	752	2,471	1,278.3
Lakeland College	2,848	3,952	6,800	1,946.5
Lethbridge Community College	5,227	2,367	7,594	4,363.9
Medicine Hat College	2,813	2,433	5,246	2,496.9
Mount Royal College	7,858	4,908	12,766	7,679.5
NorQuest College	3,854	3,561	7,415	3,945.5
Northern Lakes College	914	487	1,401	1,007.6
Olds College	1,379	603	1,982	1,230.7
Portage College	1,237	259	1,496	977.0
Red Deer College	5,359	1,237	6,596	3,785.0
College Total	52,768	39,672	92,440	46,811.0
NAIT	17,240	4,594	21,834	10,879.9
SAIT	13,941	8,455	22,396	9,986.3
Technical Institute Total	31,181	13,049	44,230	20,866.2
Augustana University College	990	60	1,050	881.4
Canadian University College	729	213	942	390.6
Concordia University College of Alberta	1,326	479	1,805	1,148.3
The King's University College	614	63	677	535.4
Private University College Total	3,659	815	4,474	2,955.7
SYSTEM TOTAL	154,227	91,415	245,642	135,515.9

Note: Enrolments for the Banff Centre are not included. The Banff Centre offers unique programming that is not considered credit instruction, however the centre is publicly funded. FLEs have been calculated for 2002-2003 based on information provided by Banff Centre.

Note: Fairview College merged with NAIT in 2003, while Augustana merged with the University of Alberta.

Source: Alberta Advanced Learning

Alberta Universities and Technical Institutes



University
of
Alberta

Founded in 1908, the University of Alberta (U of A) has grown to become one of Canada's foremost research-intensive universities. It has attracted more than \$300 million in external research funding during 2002/2003. The U of A is Canada's second largest English-speaking university, serving more than 34,000 (fall/winter session) students in 200 undergraduate and 170 graduate programs.

The University of Alberta is the largest research institution in the province and ranks among the top four Canadian universities for sponsored research funding. Because of its focus on research, the U of A ranks among the top five Canadian universities for total research funding from the three federal government granting councils: the Canadian Institute for Health Research, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, and the Social Science and Humanities Research Council. U of A researchers participate actively in 20 of 21 federal Networks of Centres of Excellence that link industry, universities, and the government in applied research and development. The University's Research Services Office facilitates the transfer of University research and technology to industry, develops funding and promotes local economic growth through the creation of University spin-off companies.

Full-Time Enrollment*(FTE) by Program

2003 Fall/Winter

Agriculture/Forestry/Home Economics	1,348
Arts	6,103
Business	2,099
Education	3,460
Engineering	3,481
Graduate Studies	4,814
Law	515
Medicine and Dentistry	1,529
Native Studies	225
Nursing	1,412
Open Studies	776
Physical Education and Recreation	927
Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences	437
Rehabilitation Medicine	387
Faculté Saint-Jean	490
Science	6,394
Total	34,397

*The full year FTE enrollment count uses Fall and Spring/Summer sessional headcounts. Part-time graduate students are divided by 3, part-time undergraduate counts by 4. Each fall full-time student is counted as 1.0

Source: University of Alberta Data Book

Since 1994, the University of Alberta has had:

- more than \$283 million in industry sponsored research
- licensing and royalty revenue of over \$26 million
- 640 invention disclosures
- 183 patents issued (all countries)
- 1,482 options and agreements signed

For Further Information:

Office of Public Affairs
6th Floor, General Services Building
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta
Canada T6G 2H1

Phone: (780) 492-2325

Website: www.ualberta.ca



In its short 37-year history, the University of Calgary (U of C) has established a reputation as one of Canada's top research institutions with annual external research funding in excess of \$170 million. The main campus has 25 buildings that accommodates 16 faculties, 53 departments, more than 30 research institutes and centres, 4,500 academic and support staff, 26,000 full-time undergraduate and graduate students, and 20,000 students in continuing education programs. The University has more than 150 exchange programs available to students wishing to globalize their university experience and study abroad (as a U of C student) for a class, a semester, or up to a year.

The U of C is one of Canada's top seven research universities. The university belongs to 17 Networks of Centres of Excellence, an innovative national approach to research and development designed to develop Canada's economy and improve the Canadian quality of life. About 75 chairs and professorships in such areas as American studies, schizophrenia, project management, cancer, and intelligent manufacturing attract renowned scholars and leading researchers to the U of C. Government and industry jointly support more than 30 endowed chairs at the university.

Full-Time Students* by Faculty 2003-2004

Communication & Culture	2,287
Education	842
Engineering	2,437
Fine Arts	514
Graduate Studies	3,572
Haskayne School of Business	1,786
Humanities	1,014
Kinesiology	583
Law	213
Medicine	904
Non-Degree	80
Nursing	710
Science	3,875
Social Sciences	3,699
Social Work	393
Combined Degree students	928
Total	23,837

*Includes the sum of all full-time students, one quarter of all part-time undergraduate students and one third of all part-time graduate students in the Spring, Summer & Fall sessions.

Source: Office of Institutional Analysis, University of Calgary

Cutting-edge award-winning research is conducted at the U of C in four strategic academic priority areas:

- Leading innovation in the fields of energy and environment,
- Understanding human behavior, institutions and cultures,
- Creating technologies and managing information for the knowledge society,
- Advancing health and wellness.

For Further Information:

University Communications
University of Calgary
2500 University Drive NW
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4
Phone:(403) 220-3500
Website:www.ucalgary.ca



The
University of
Lethbridge

With more than 6,700 full-time students, the University of Lethbridge (U of L) offers full degree programs in arts and science, education, health sciences, fine arts, and management. The U of L has a focus on liberal arts, selected professional programs, smaller classes, co-op placements, and involvement of students in faculty research. For universities of U of L's size, its scientific funding from provincial and federal sources is the highest in Canada.

The U of L is one of the few Canadian universities committed to a liberal arts undergraduate education. The Centre for the Arts at the U of L was designed to bring together the teaching faculties of art, music and theatre/drama, and to provide teaching spaces tailored to their specific needs.

Additional Information: The Registrar's Office and Student Services
The University of Lethbridge
4401 University Drive
Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4
Phone: (403) 320-5700
Website: www.uleth.ca



Athabasca University (AU) is Canada's leading distance-education and online university. Following a period of rapid growth that saw student numbers double over a six-year period, AU currently serves about 30,000 students per year.

AU offers full bachelor degree programs and university transfer courses in the natural and pure sciences, humanities, social sciences, interdisciplinary studies, administrative studies, commerce, nursing and allied professional fields. At the graduate level, the University offers degree programs in distance education, health studies, and business administration.

AU's programs are predominately available through individualized study, in which all materials and a collect call link with a tutor are included in the fees. Seminar and teleconference delivery modes are also provided and several programs are offered with computer mediated communication support.

Additional Information: Public Affairs
Athabasca University
1 University Drive
Athabasca, Alberta T9S 3A3
Phone: 1-800-788-9041
Website: www.athabascau.ca



The Northern Alberta Institute of Technology (NAIT) is one of Canada's finest and largest technical training institutes. NAIT is Alberta's third largest post-secondary educational institution with approximately 17,000 full-time and apprenticeship students and 42,500 continuing education registrations.

NAIT is a leader in technical training and applied education designed to meet the demands of Alberta's industries. NAIT confers certificates, diplomas, and applied degrees. The Institute has 190 programs, including 32 apprenticeship offerings and over 1,200 continuing education courses. The NAIT HP Centre for Information and Communications Technology is one of the most technologically advanced facilities in the world. The Centre provides a leading-edge environment for applied technology and research.

Additional Information: Northern Alberta Institute of Technology
11762 – 106 Street
Edmonton, Alberta T5G 3H1
Phone: 1-800-661-4077
Website: www.nait.ab.ca



Since it was founded in 1916, the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology (SAIT) has become a world leader in providing state-of-the-practice technological training. In recent years, SAIT has developed extensive partnerships in industry to create eleven world-class Centres of Technology Development. The Centres are visible symbols of its reputation as an industry driven technical institute.

SAIT is known worldwide for its quality technical education and hands-on training and has over 2,300 continuing education courses. With more than 70 applied degree, diploma and certificate programs, SAIT provides education and first class training for more than 65,000 learners beginning and enhancing their careers each year.

Additional Information: Southern Alberta Institute of Alberta
1301 – 16 Avenue NW
Calgary, Alberta T2M 0L4
Phone: 1-877-284-SAIT (7248)
Website: www.sait.ab.ca

Public and Private Colleges

Alberta has an extensive network of public and private accredited colleges. These institutions offer academic upgrading, job readiness, apprenticeship, certificate, diploma, university transfer and applied degree programs. Alberta's fourteen public colleges include:

- Alberta College of Art and Design (Calgary)
- Bow Valley College (Calgary)
- Grande Prairie Regional College (Grande Prairie)
- Grant MacEwan College (Edmonton)
- Keyano College (Fort McMurray)
- Lakeland College (Lloydminster, Vermilion, Sherwood Park)
- Lethbridge Community College (Lethbridge)
- Medicine Hat College (Medicine Hat)
- Mount Royal College (Calgary)
- NorQuest College (Edmonton, Stony Plain, Wetaskiwin)
- Northland Lake College (Grouard, Slave Lake)
- Olds College (Olds)
- Portage College (St. Paul, Cold Lake)
- Red Deer College (Red Deer)

Alberta's private colleges offer programs leading to bachelor degrees, which have met the requirements of the Private Colleges Accreditation Board. The Board reviews program proposals and makes recommendations to the Minister of Learning. Institutions are authorized to grant degrees through approval of an Order in Council. Alberta has seven private colleges accredited to grant specific degrees at the university level, these include:

- Alliance / Nazarene University College (Calgary)
- Canadian University College (Lacombe)
- Concordia University College of Alberta (Edmonton)
- DeVry Institute of Technology (Calgary)
- The King's University College (Edmonton)
- St. Mary's University College (Calgary)
- Taylor University College and Seminary (Edmonton)

In addition, The Banff Centre is a publicly funded institution that provides advanced continuing education opportunities in fine arts, management studies, language training and environmental training for people who already have academic credentials and/or professional experience in their discipline.

Educational Support

Alberta is committed to providing its residents with opportunities for education. The province has made available an affordable and diversified system of education with qualified instruction. A report released by Statistics Canada in September 2004 shows that Alberta spent more per student on the K-12 learning system than any other reporting province in 2002-03. Alberta spent \$8,775 per student, highest among all provinces and more than \$800 above the national average of \$7,946.

The Government of Alberta is committed to encouraging and rewarding the excellence of Alberta students. To this end, the government offers scholarships through the Alberta Heritage Scholarship fund, the Achievement Scholarship program, and needs-based bursaries.

The Alberta Heritage Scholarship Fund was created in 1980 by a \$100 million endowment from the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust. It is designed to stimulate the pursuit of excellence by rewarding outstanding achievement and by encouraging and assisting Albertans to achieve their fullest potential. The scholarship fund currently administers over 46 different scholarships and has a yearly budget in excess of \$19 million. To date, in excess of \$220 million has been awarded to 152,000 Albertans.

The Achievement Scholarships program was established in 2000 by Alberta Learning to recognize excellence of Alberta Students. This program includes the Jason Lang Scholarship, Jimmie Condon Athletic Scholarship, and the new Graduate Students Scholarships. The program awarded \$10.1 million in 2002/2003.

The Alberta Opportunities Bursary, a partnership among post-secondary institutions, the private sector, and government, will help financially needy Alberta adults to further their education. The Alberta Government will contribute up to \$15 million annually to match private contributions to the Alberta Opportunities Bursary, made through post-secondary institutions. The intent of the program is to ease the burden of above-normal debt carried by some students while attending full-time studies. About 15,000 students across the province are expected to benefit from the bursary each year.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

Alberta has a strong research community committed to making this province the best place in North America to live, work and do business. The Government of Alberta's investment in research and development, on a per capita basis, is the highest in Canada and amongst the highest in North America.

Government Supported Research and Development

Alberta Innovation and Science



The Ministry of Innovation and Science consolidates the Alberta government's scientific research, development and application activities and is responsible for implementing the province's information and communications technology strategy.

Alberta Innovation and Science is responsible for high-tech research and development policy advice, as well as developing business opportunities in information and communications technology research. The Ministry works to grow, attract and retain firms specializing in industries such as electronics, microelectronics, telecommunications and information networks, computer technology, multimedia, advanced materials and manufacturing.

Alberta Science and Research Authority



Created in 1994, the Alberta Science and Research Authority (ASRA) is an independent board of members from Alberta's academic, business and research communities, appointed by provincial Cabinet. ASRA was established to maximize the effectiveness of science and research as an integral component to the success of the province in the global economy.

ASRA's mission is to enhance the contribution of science and research to the sustainable prosperity and quality of life of all Albertans. In order to fulfill this mission ASRA functions as the senior science and research body of the Government of Alberta and works collaboratively with government departments and agencies and other stakeholders to:

- Stimulate research and development and related scientific activities in Alberta.,
- Develop science and research policies and priorities compatible with economic and social priorities of the government,
- Conduct annual reviews and evaluations of all government science and research policies, priorities and programs,
- Develop and monitor a financial management plan for government science and research investments,
- Promote communication on matters related to science and research,
- Encourage Alberta's science and research sector to attain international competitiveness and recognition as a leader.

Alberta Agricultural Research Institute



The Alberta Agricultural Research Institute (AARI) is the primary agency in Alberta for funding, coordinating and promoting strategic agricultural initiatives in research, development and technology transfer for the agriculture and agri-food sector.

AARI was established by the Alberta Science and Research Authority Act and funds numerous projects each year that play a significant role in advancing Alberta's position as a global player in the agriculture and food sector. AARI's mission is to enhance the economic contributions of the Alberta agricultural and food industry through support for research, development and technology transfer, with a strategic emphasis on life sciences. As part of this goal, AARI coordinates and supports agriculture and food research conducted by government, university and/or private sector organizations.

Alberta Energy Research Institute



AERI works with industry and other government ministries to promote innovation and technology that will enable Alberta's energy sector to evolve. AERI provides strategic direction to position Alberta for the future in energy development, and invests in research and technology to enhance the sustainable development of the province's abundant energy resources.

AERI promotes energy research, technology evaluation and technology transfer in areas including oil and gas, heavy oil and oil sands, coal, electricity, renewable and alternative energy. AERI promotes consortia and builds networks by integrating knowledge, skills and investment potential of industry players, federal and provincial governments, research providers and universities.

Alberta Forestry Research Institute



The Alberta Forestry Research Institute (AFRI) encourages and supports the sustainability of Alberta's forestry sector through private and public investment in the economic, environmental and ecological communities. As this industry evolves to meet the needs and challenges of the 21st century, AFRI will provide valuable direction and set research priorities that ensure the highest quality of life for all Albertans.

Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research



Alberta Heritage Foundation
for Medical Research

The Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research (AHFMR) was set up in 1980 through legislation by the provincial government to help develop Alberta as a leading centre for health research. Since that time, more than \$780 million dollars have been awarded to hundreds of researchers working in university labs, hospitals, and health regions throughout the provinces.

The goals of AHFMR include (but are not limited to) the following:

- stimulating research in medical sciences,
- implementing effective means of using the scientific resources available in the medical sciences in Alberta,
- supporting medical research laboratories in related facilities in Alberta,
- promoting cooperation in research in medical sciences in order to minimize duplication,
- encouraging Albertans to pursue careers in research in the medical sciences.

Alberta Ingenuity Fund



Alberta Ingenuity is the trade name of the Alberta Heritage Foundation for Science and Engineering Research, established by the Government of Alberta in 2000 with an Act of the Legislature that provided an endowment of \$500 million. Alberta Ingenuity supports a range of basic and applied research in diverse science and engineering disciplines.

Funding is delivered through grants and awards programs that provide:

- awards to help Alberta universities and colleges, and industry recruit new researchers,
- start-up support, primarily operating funds, to new independent researchers at Alberta universities and colleges,
- awards to students in their first year of graduate studies and new students coming to Alberta,
- major awards to groups of outstanding researchers from universities and colleges, and industry, with interdisciplinary scope and vision, who work in areas of strategic importance to Alberta,
- resources to help universities and colleges recruit key researchers to build or strengthen outstanding research groups that may qualify for major awards.

Alberta Research Council



ARC was founded in 1921 and operated as a provincial corporation under the Alberta Research Council Act until 1999, when it was incorporated as a not-for-profit business under the Business Corporations Act.

Alberta Research Council Inc. (ARC) develops and commercializes technologies to give customers a competitive advantage. The corporation performs applied research and development on a contract or fee basis, and co-ventures with other businesses to develop new technology, deriving a return on investment from the commercialization of new products and processes. ARC also conducts applied research for the public good in support of provincial science and technology strategies.

ARC bridges the gap between basic research and market development, by providing a full spectrum of R&D and advisory services. The corporation is widely recognized for its research capability in key market sectors such as: agriculture, biotechnology, energy, environment, forestry, health and manufacturing.

Informatics Circle Of Research Excellence



The Informatics Circle Of Research Excellence (iCORE) was established in October 1999 by the Government of Alberta to foster world-class university-based research that supports the ICT sector. iCORE is funded by the Government of Alberta and supported by partners in universities and industry.

iCORE is an organization that fosters an expanding community of exceptional researchers in the field of informatics, that is, areas of computer science, electrical and computer engineering, physics, mathematics and other disciplines related to information and communications technology (ICT). iCORE invests in the highest caliber research scientists and leaders who work on fundamental and applied programs in information technology.

iCORE is directing its support to areas in which Alberta has a chance to develop internationally recognized research teams. It is also focusing on areas in which Alberta companies are active, so that intellectual property and valuable knowledge workers resulting from iCORE's investment will have compelling reasons to stay in Alberta.

Telecommunications Research Laboratories



TRLabs (Telecommunications Research Laboratories) is Canada's largest research consortium (industry, university, government) in information and communications technology. TRLabs operates five laboratories in Western Canada where university professors, graduate students, industrial partners and staff researchers work together to conduct applied research.

Established in 1986, TRLabs creates innovative technologies and trains students to enhance Canada's information and communication technology expertise. Its research program is focused on seven strategic areas: network systems, photonics, wireless communications, new media, network access, data networking, and home technologies.

University and Industry Connections

Alberta's three major research universities, the University of Alberta, the University of Calgary and the University of Lethbridge have excellent programs in computer science, electrical and computer engineering, geomatics, mathematics, and physics. The University of Alberta, located in the capital city of Edmonton, supports university researchers who are developing technology through its Industry Liaison Office and its Research Transition Facility. At the University of Calgary, Universities Technologies International supports researchers in the commercialization process.

World-Class Research Infrastructure

The Alberta SuperNet is an Alberta government infrastructure project designed to provide high-speed, broadband access to public facilities in Alberta communities through a partnership involving the government and private enterprise. The SuperNet is a high-speed, high-capacity

broadband network linking government offices, schools, health-care facilities and libraries, and has 4,700 connections in 422 communities.

Telecommunications companies and Internet service providers can "piggyback" onto the Alberta SuperNet network, making it possible for service providers to offer high-speed services to areas that, until now, have been too expensive or difficult to reach. It's a pathway that lets government, educators and health care workers share and deliver information and services province-wide, and faster than ever before.

Alberta researchers work in a province that supports one of the most advanced research infrastructures in Canada and perhaps globally. The Alberta Research Grid begins with NeteraNet, a high-capacity research and education network with a Gigabit Ethernet backbone connecting universities. This also allows Alberta researchers to connect CA*net3, Canada's progressive national advanced network, which in turn is connected to Internet2 and a global system of high-speed research networks.

These high-speed networks are resources that all Alberta researchers may use, acquired through the MACI (Multimedia Advanced Computational Infrastructure) project and WestGrid.

Technology Commercialization and Development

Over the past several years, support for technology commercialization activities has increased. This shift helps ensure that world-class research conducted in the province is being commercialized to its fullest potential.

In addition to the Government of Alberta, the federal and municipal governments, and private sector institutions and organizations are facilitating technology commercialization. A strong network of organizations and programs designed to assist industry in the commercialization of technology has been developed.

The following is a list of organizations and programs designed to assist industry in the commercialization of technology.

- Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research (AHFMR)
- AHFMR's Technology Commercialization Program
- Alberta Ingenuity Fund
- Alberta Inventors' Gateway
- Alberta Research Council (ARC)
- AVAC Ltd.
- Calgary Innovation Centre
- Calgary Technologies Inc. (CTI)
- Canadian Bacterial Disease Network (CBDN)
- Canadian Environment Technology Advancement Corp (CETAC) West
- Edmonton Research Park
- Industry Canada
- InfoTech Alberta
- Inno-centre Alberta (ICA)
- Microsystems Technology Research Institute (MISTRI)

- National Institute for Nanotechnology
- National Research Council
- Network for Emerging Wireless Technology (NEWT)
- Networks of Centres of Excellence (NCE)
- Olds College Centre for Innovation (OCCI)
- The Innovation Network
- Protein Engineering Centre of Excellence (PENCE)
- TEC Edmonton / University of Alberta
- TRILabs
- University of Alberta NanoFab
- University of Calgary Research Park
- University of Technologies Inc. (UTI)
- Western Economic Diversification (WD)

Research & Development Tax Credits

The Scientific Research and Experimental Development Program (SR&ED) is a federal tax incentive program to encourage Canadian businesses of all sizes and in all sectors to conduct research and development (R&D) in Canada. The SR&ED Program is the largest single source of federal government support for industrial research and development.

Claimants can apply for SR&ED investment tax credits for expenditures such as wages, materials, machinery, equipment, some overhead, and SR&ED contracts.

Generally, Canadian-controlled private corporations with less than \$200,000 in taxable income can receive a refundable investment tax credit (ITC) of 35% of qualifying SR&ED expenditures. A refundable claim is subject to a limit of \$2 million for qualifying expenditures.

Most other Canadian corporations, proprietorships, partnerships, and trusts can receive an investment tax credit of 20% of qualifying SR&ED expenditures.

To qualify for the SR&ED Program, work must advance the understanding of scientific relations or technologies, address scientific or technological uncertainty, and incorporate a systematic investigation by qualified personnel.

Work that qualifies for SR&ED tax credits includes:

- Experimental development to achieve technological advancement through the creation of new materials, devices, products, or processes, or improve existing ones;
- Applied research to advance scientific knowledge with a specific practical application in view;
- Basic research to advance scientific knowledge without a specific practical application in view; and
- Support work in engineering, design, operations research, mathematical analysis, computer programming, data collection, testing, or psychological research, but only if the work is commensurate with, and directly supports the eligible experimental development or applied or basic research.

For more information: www.ccra-adrc.gc.ca/sred

QUALITY OF LIFE

Every year, thousands of people from the rest of Canada are drawn to Alberta well known for its exceptional standard of living. Alberta is a prosperous province, where residents share a rich natural environment, and enjoy outstanding opportunities in recreation, arts and culture.

Nature & Tourism

With its vast forests, pristine lakes, wide-open prairies and the magnificent Rocky Mountains, the province of Alberta contains a diversity of natural landscapes that few other places can match. The province annually attracts over 4 million visitors from outside Alberta.

Alberta's Rocky Mountain region is home to four internationally acclaimed parks that allow visitors to experience spectacular beauty.

Jasper is the largest and most northerly of the four Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks. Its scenery is rugged and includes the deeply gouged Maligne Canyon that leads to picturesque Maligne Lake, the second-largest glacial lake in the world. A visit to the Columbia Icefields, located between Jasper and Banff, allows visitors to walk out onto a living glacier.

Banff is a world-famous tourist destination. The town site offers a wide range of amenities surrounded by wilderness; it is not unusual to see elk, or even the occasional bear, on the streets. Numerous hiking trails are easily accessible and the highway that travels north to Lake Louise and Jasper is dotted with scenic stops that are perfect for both picnics and photos.

Waterton Lakes is the world's first international peace park. Located on Alberta's border with the United States, it serves as a symbol of Canada's rich relationship with the United States. Waterton Lakes offers outstanding scenery and features exceptionally diverse flora and fauna in its prairie, forest, alpine and glacial settings.

Kananaskis Country is over 4,000 square kilometres (2,550 square miles) of foothills, mountains and streams protected by the provincial government as a unique multi-use recreation area. Four provincial parks fall within its borders, with three main roads through Kananaskis that offer breathtaking day-trip possibilities. Kananaskis offers a multitude of activities, including: camping, hiking, boating, fishing, biking, horseback riding, golfing or snowmobiling.

Alberta is home to five of Canada's thirteen United Nations World Heritage Sites. They are: Dinosaur Provincial Park (fossil beds), Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump (aboriginal culture), Wood Buffalo National Park (wildlife), the Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks (natural splendor), and the Waterton Glacier International Peace Park (natural and cultural significance).

The province has an impressive network of provincial historic sites, museums and interpretive centres. In 2003, these facilities received more than one million visitors.

Residents of both Edmonton and Calgary enjoy the beauty of parks and river valleys. Edmonton's North Saskatchewan River valley is the longest expanse of continuous urban parkland in North America. This river valley park system features 27,394 acres of parkland, includes 60 kilometres of bicycle paths and 400 kilometres of trails.

Calgary is home to two major natural parks. Fish Creek Provincial Park protects 2,800 acres of natural woodland, including a lake with a beach and many hiking and biking trails. Nose Hill Park, covering over 2,700 acres, offers natural grassland, a spectacular city view and excellent hiking.

Sports & Fitness

With 600 lakes, 245 rivers and over 78,000 square kilometres of parks, Alberta has an abundance of recreational opportunities and over 2,300 hours of sunshine each year to enjoy them. Whether it is outdoor recreation or learning about the natural environment, Alberta's network of recreation and protected areas has something for everyone, no matter the season.

The province has 275 golf courses, 6 mountain ski resorts and 66 regional ski hills, as well as some of the best trout fishing in the world. Spectacular golf courses are located in Canmore, Banff and Jasper National Parks, and Kananaskis Country. The Jasper Park Lodge golf course is often rated Canada's top resort course.

Both Edmonton and Calgary offer numerous sport and recreational opportunities. Each city has professional teams in football, hockey and baseball. In addition, Alberta has world-class sporting facilities, a legacy of Calgary hosting the XVth winter Olympiad, and Edmonton's hosting the Commonwealth Games and 2001 IAAF World Championships in Athletics.

Social & Cultural Activities

The arts and culture sector contributes to an exciting quality of life for Alberta's residents, offering superb leisure, business, education, career development, and life enrichment opportunities. Alberta arts and cultural organizations held almost 7,134 events in 2003, with 11.3 million people attending 35,174 shows. The Alberta government's network of 18 public museums, historic sites and interpretive centres showcase the province's natural and human heritage, and attract more than one million visitors every year.

Alberta cities have world-class cultural facilities that include concert halls and theatres that accommodate their symphony orchestras, ballet companies, Broadway shows, concerts, and live theatre. Throughout the province, community-led festivals offer music, dance, film, literature, theatre and visual arts. Over 1.7 million people enjoy festivals in Alberta each year, from PlayRites in Calgary to the Edmonton Folk Music Festival; from the Medicine Hat Jazz Festival to Red Deer's First Night Festival. Alberta Arts Festivals produce over 4,500 shows at over 500 events across the province. 17,000 volunteers and 250 staff work close to 400,000 hours to bring the best in the arts to Alberta each year.

Edmonton has become widely known as Canada's "Festival City", attracting visitors worldwide. In particular, the summer months see such events as Heritage Days (an annual celebration of

ethnic diversity), Jazz City International Festival, the Klondike Days Extravaganza, the International Street Performer's Festival, the Folk Music Festival, and North America's largest Fringe Festival of live theatre.

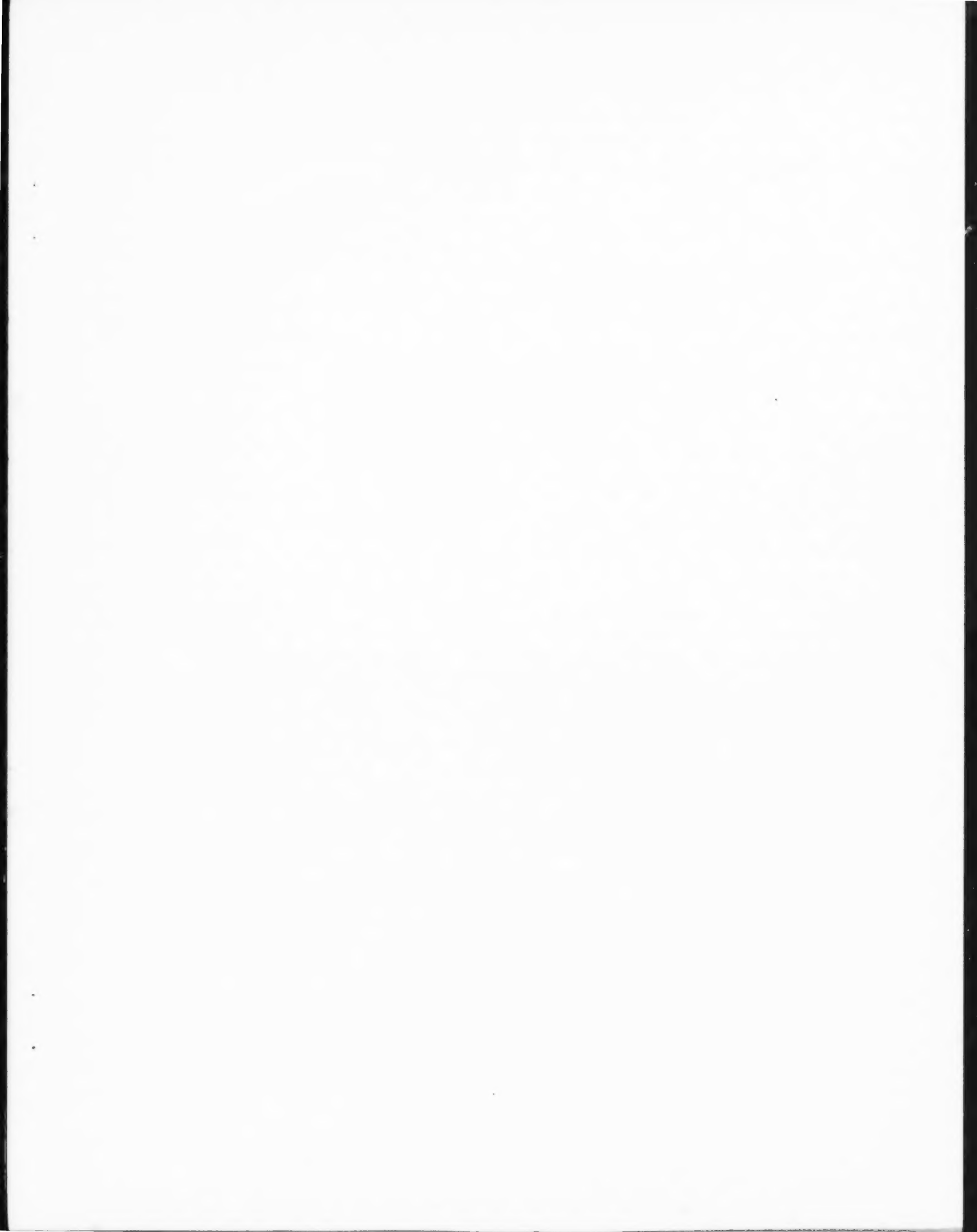
There are numerous public and private museums and art galleries throughout Alberta. Edmonton is home to the Provincial Museum of Alberta, the Provincial Archives of Alberta and the Odyssey (the largest planetarium in Canada and home of an IMAX theatre).

Calgary is home to the famous Calgary Stampede, which draws visitors internationally for its Million Dollar Rodeo. In addition, Calgary hosts over 80 other festivals and events each year, ranging from the Winter Festival to the International Children's Festival.

Calgary has a diverse selection of museums and galleries. The most prominent of these is the Glenbow Museum with its permanent Indian and Inuit arts and craft displays. Calgary also has the Alberta College of Art Gallery, Heritage Park (a 66-acre park highlighting pre-1915 Western Canada), and the Calgary Zoo and Prehistoric Park.

Safe Environment

Recent crime statistics show Alberta communities are safe places to live, work and raise families. Alberta's crime rate continues to be the lowest in Western Canada. Compared to other major Canadian cities, Calgary and Edmonton are among the safest. The province has two separate systems of law enforcement: The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), responsible for federal law enforcement, and municipalities' own forces. Both urban and rural areas utilize innovative and cost-effective crime prevention programs. In addition, crime is reduced by the involvement of communities in prevention programs such as Block Watch and Police Community Action Plans





Policy & Economic Analysis
Alberta Economic Development
4th floor, Commerce Place
10155 - 102 Street
Edmonton, AB Canada T5J 4L6

Telephone: 780.427-6787
Fax: 780.422-0061
Website: www.alberta-canada.com

You can access the Facts on Alberta and the following
related department publications on the web at
www.alberta-canada.com/statpub:

- Alberta's International Merchandise Exports
- Monthly Economic Review
- International Trade Review
- Inventory of Major Alberta Projects
- Inventory of Regional Alberta Projects
- Alberta Business Outlook

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